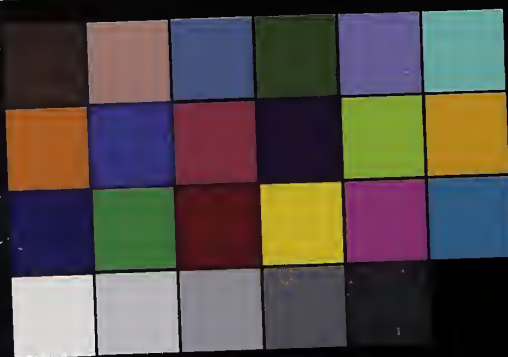


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PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1952 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$20,000,000 FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND \$25,000,000 FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

MAY 16, 1952.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 16, 1952.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1952 in the amount of \$20,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture and \$25,000,000 for the Department of Defense for Civil Functions, Department of the Army.

The details of these proposed appropriations, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 16, 1952.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1952 in the amount of \$20,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture and \$25,000,000 for the Department of Defense for Civil Functions, Department of the Army, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1952, for "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources", \$14,500,000, *to remain available until December 31, 1953, to enable the Secretary to carry out flood assistance and rehabilitation*, including the furnishing of services, materials, and payments for conservation and land restoration measures, [to enable the Secretary to carry out flood assistance and rehabilitation] in agricultural areas[,] damaged by excessive rains, run-off, and floodwaters, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as disaster areas under Public Law 38, approved April 6, 1949: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be expended without regard to the adjustments required under section 8 (e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U. S. C. 590h) and may be distributed among States and individual farmers without regard to other provisions of law: *Provided further*, That [the administrative expense limitations provided under this appropriation item in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952, may be increased by not more than \$1,780,000, of which not more than \$180,000 may be made available to State Extension Services to provide assistance through the Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service] *restrictions contained in appropriations limiting the amounts which may be used for administrative expenses, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet the cost of administering the farm land restoration and rehabilitation program authorized herein.*

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1952, for "Salaries and expenses", \$5,500,000, *to remain available until December 31, 1953, for emergency restoration of channel capacity in tributary stream channels and waterways, and related measures, affecting more than individual farms, in agricultural areas damaged by excessive rains, run-off, and floodwaters, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as disaster areas under Public Law 38, approved April 6, 1949.*

The purpose of these estimates is to provide the financial requirements for restoring to productive condition agricultural lands which were damaged by prolonged and extensive flooding resulting from the rapid snow melt at the headwaters of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, in streams of central Utah, and elsewhere during the late winter and spring of 1952.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL (EMERGENCY FUND)

For an additional amount for "Flood control, general (emergency fund)", \$25,000,000, *to remain available until expended: Provided, That the limitation established by section 210 of the Flood Control Act of 1950 (Public Law 516, approved*

May 17, 1950), on the amount of said fund, is temporarily increased from "\$15,000,000" to "\$25,000,000" until such time as \$10,000,000 of this appropriation shall have been obligated.

The recent unprecedented floods in the upper Missouri River Basin and floods in the upper Mississippi River and Red River of the North Basins have required extensive flood fighting and rescue operations and have caused a vast amount of destruction and damages to levees and other flood-control structures. The amount of \$10,300,000 of this proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary to permit reimbursement of "Flood control, general" funds expended in connection with this flood fighting and rescue activity and of \$9,700,000 for the prompt accomplishment of the most urgent restoration and repairs to flood-control structures damaged by these floods. Experience of the last 2 years indicates that the requirements for emergency work during the fiscal year 1953 will be more than the \$10,000,000 contained in the 1953 budget. Therefore, this proposed supplemental estimate includes \$5,000,000 which, when added to the budget estimate, will permit the Corps of Engineers to start the fiscal year 1953 with the total of \$15,000,000 authorized for the fund.

These proposed supplemental appropriations were not included in the budget because the need therefor did not arise until these floods occurred.

I recommend that the foregoing proposed supplemental appropriations be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.





THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE
FUNDAMENTALS OF
THE CITY OF BOSTON
TO THE PRESENT
STATE OF THE CITY

BY
JOHN B. BOSTON

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.



2-8
**ADDITIONAL FLOOD REHABILITATION
APPROPRIATIONS, 1952**

HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE
EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION
ON
H. J. Res. 454

**MAKING ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR 1952, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

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EVERARD H. SMITH, *Clerk*

ADDITIONAL FLOOD REHABILITATION APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1952

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met at 4 p. m., pursuant to notice, in room F-37, the Capitol, Senator Kenneth McKellar (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Present: Senators McKellar, Hayden, O'Mahoney, Chavez, Bridges, and Cordon.

Chairman McKELLAR. The committee will be in order.

This is a meeting to consider House Joint Resolution 454, making additional appropriations for flood rehabilitation, and at this point in the record we will insert a copy of the joint resolution together with the message of the President.

(The documents referred to are as follows:)

[H. J. Res. 454, 82d Cong., 2d sess.]

JOINT RESOLUTION Making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, the following sums:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources", \$14,500,000, to remain available until December 31, 1953, to enable the Secretary to carry out flood assistance and rehabilitation, including the furnishing of services, materials, and payments for conservation and land restoration measures, in agricultural areas damaged by excessive rains, runoff, and floodwaters, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as disaster areas under Public Law 38, approved April 6, 1949: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be expended without regard to the adjustments required under section 8 (e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U. S. C. 590h) and may be distributed among States and individual farmers without regard to other provisions of law: *Provided further*, That restrictions contained in appropriations limiting the amounts which may be used for administrative expenses, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet the cost of administering the farm land restoration and rehabilitation program authorized herein.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$5,500,000, to remain available until December 31, 1953, for emergency restoration of channel capacity in tributary stream channels and waterways, and related measures, affecting more than individual farms, in agricultural areas damaged by excessive rains, runoff, and floodwaters, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as disaster areas under Public Law 38, approved April 6, 1949.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL (EMERGENCY FUND)

For an additional amount for "Flood control, general (emergency fund)", \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Passed the House of Representatives May 20, 1952.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS, *Clerk.*

[H. Doc. No. 469, 82d Cong., 2d sess.]

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TRANSMITTING PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1952 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$20,000,000 FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND \$25,000,000 FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR CIVIL FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 16, 1952.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1952 in the amount of \$20,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture and \$25,000,000 for the Department of Defense for Civil Functions, Department of the Army.

The details of these proposed appropriations, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., May 16, 1952.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1952 in the amount of \$20,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture and \$25,000,000 for the Department of Defense for Civil Functions, Department of the Army, as follows:

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"PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

"CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1952, for 'Conservation and use of agricultural land resources', \$14,500,000, to remain available until December 31, 1952, to enable the Secretary to carry out flood assistance and rehabilitation, including the furnishing of services, materials, and payments for conservation and

restoration measures, [to enable the Secretary to carry out flood assistance and rehabilitation] in agricultural areas [.] damaged by excessive rains, runoff, and floodwaters, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as disaster areas under Public Law 38, approved April 6, 1949: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be expended without regard to the adjustments required under section 8 (e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U. S. C. 590h) and may be distributed among States and individual farmers without regard to other provisions of law: *Provided further*, That [the administrative expense limitations provided under this appropriation item in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952, may be increased by not more than \$1,780,000, of which not more than \$180,000 may be made available to State Extension Services to provide assistance through the Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service] *restrictions contained in appropriations limiting the amounts which may be used for administrative expenses, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet the cost of administering the farm land restoration and rehabilitation program authorized herein.*

"SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

"SALARIES AND EXPENSES

"For an additional amount, fiscal year 1952, for 'Salaries and expenses', \$5,500,000, to remain available until December 31, 1953, for emergency restoration of channel capacity in tributary stream channels and waterways, and related measures, affecting more than individual farms, in agricultural areas damaged by excessive rains, run-off, and floodwaters, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as disaster areas under Public Law 38, approved April 6, 1949."

The purpose of these estimates is to provide the financial requirements for restoring to productive condition agricultural lands which were damaged by prolonged and extensive flooding resulting from the rapid snow melt at the headwaters of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, in streams of central Utah, and elsewhere during the late winter and spring of 1952.

"DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

"DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

"RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

"FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL (EMERGENCY FUND)

"For an additional amount for 'Flood control, general (emergency fund)', \$25,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the limitation established by section 210 of the Flood Control Act of 1950 (Public Law 516, approved May 17, 1950), on the amount of said fund, is temporarily increased from '\$15,000,000' to '\$25,000,000' until such time as \$10,000,000 of this appropriation shall have been obligated."

The recent unprecedented floods in the upper Missouri River Basin and floods in the upper Mississippi River and Red River of the North Basins have required extensive flood fighting and rescue operations and have caused a vast amount of destruction and damages to levees and other flood-control structures. The amount of \$10,300,000 of this proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary to permit reimbursement of "Flood control, general" funds expended in connection with this flood fighting and rescue activity and of \$9,700,000 for the prompt accomplishment of the most urgent restoration and repairs to flood-control structures damaged by these floods. Experience of the last 2 years indicates that the requirements for emergency work during the fiscal year 1953 will be more than the \$10,000,000 contained in the 1953 budget. Therefore, this proposed supplemental estimate includes \$5,000,000 which, when added to the budget estimate, will permit the Corps of Engineers to start the fiscal year 1953 with the total of \$15,000,000 authorized for the fund.

These proposed supplemental appropriations were not included in the budget because the need therefor did not arise until these floods occurred.

I recommend that the foregoing proposed supplemental appropriations be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Chairman McKELLAR. Senator Butler, we will be glad to hear you.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUGH BUTLER, OF NEBRASKA

Senator BUTLER. Mr. Chairman, I want to urge in the strongest possible terms that the Senate Appropriations Committee take quick action to provide additional funds for rehabilitation of the flooded areas in the Middle West which suffered so severely this spring. I very much hope that the committee will approve the full amount approved by the House in House Joint Resolution 454.

Funds provided by this bill will be primarily directed toward restoring agricultural areas to production this year so that the year's production will not be lost; toward repairing damages to flood-protective works, irrigation works, and the like; and toward reimbursing the funds of the Corps of Engineers expended in fighting the floods. Funds will be expended by existing governmental agencies in accordance with their customary methods of operation, and the program follows the pattern established last year for flood rehabilitation.

This is probably the most urgent single appropriation request to be handled this year, with the sole possible exception of national defense appropriations.

The Federal Government has called on the American farmer to step up his production of food this year. For those farmers located in the flooded valleys, that will be completely impossible unless the rehabilitation work is pushed very rapidly.

Administration spokesmen have testified that hundreds of thousands of acres of the most fertile cropland have been damaged. Farm fields have been cut up by channels and in some cases covered by debris. In some cases water is still standing on the land and must be drained. Drainage lines must be repaired, stream channels must be restored, fields must be reseeded to protect them against further damage. In many cases irrigation works must be restored.

Further, agricultural levees and other protective works must be repaired in order to give the farmer assurance that it is worth while to plant another crop. This appropriation will provide funds for repair of both federally and privately constructed levees; from the standpoint of providing protection and restoring productivity, both are equally essential. I hope the committee will approve the full amount approved by the House for the Corps of Engineers; otherwise the corps will be compelled to neglect repair of privately built levees.

I have previously filed with the Senate Civil Functions Appropriation Subcommittee a statement setting forth the direct monetary loss to the Federal Treasury, by way of decreased income-tax receipts, as a result of the 1952 floods. According to my computation, the Treasury already stands to lose between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000 in revenue as a result of these flood damages, which are deductible for the taxpayer.

Any delay in restoring the productivity of farm lands and other facilities will compound the loss to the Treasury. In fact, under present tax laws, the Treasury is in effect a major shareholder in every productive enterprise and every wage and salary payment in the Nation. When loss afflicts any income earner, individual or corporate, anywhere in America, the Treasury shares in that loss.

Purely, on the basis of cold financial calculation, therefore, it is good business for the Federal Government to restore the productivity of damaged assets, in which it has so direct a financial interest.

I hope the committee will find it possible to take prompt action on this request, since every day's delay in rehabilitation makes it that much more difficult to put in another crop for this year. I urge all possible speed, and hope the committee will see fit to recommend the appropriations as passed by the House.

Chairman McKELLAR. Senator Schoeppel do you wish to say something?

STATEMENT OF SENATOR ANDREW F. SCHOEPPEL, OF KANSAS

Senator SCHOEPPEL. Mr. Chairman I want to thank you for this opportunity to be heard. For the second time in a short space of 9 months, floods have caused heavy losses in agricultural productive capacity in the major flood-producing areas of the country. During the recent floods, hundreds of thousands of acres of our most productive farmland were inundated, and innumerable flood structures both Federal and private were damaged.

We must take immediate steps to restore productivity this year to as much of this land as possible. We must maintain the highest possible level of agricultural production to meet the civilian needs and the needs of our military forces and of friendly nations abroad who are our allies. We must restore these flood structures to their former condition.

A tremendous task lies ahead of the farmers who suffered from these recent floods, and time is short. Latest available figures indicate that in the designated disaster areas, over a million acres of farm land on approximately 10,000 farms were damaged. Many farmers who suffered damage during the recent flood also suffered heavy losses in the flood last year. They now face the prospect of tremendous costs of restoring land to production and of getting facilities back into operation. They will need help and it must be made available quickly because the end of the planting season is almost here.

Kansas was one of the two States which suffered major flood damage last year. The damage this year, while considerably less in Kansas, is nevertheless serious. In the four counties affected by this flood in Kansas alone, the loss amounts to around \$2½ million. About 7,000 acres planted to wheat, alfalfa, other hay crops, and oats were completely lost. Over \$680,000 worth of property was damaged. It will take over \$400,000 to restore established conservation practices, pastures, hay, forage, and cover crops. About \$66,000 will be needed for emergency restoration of channel capacity and work of that nature. Farmers will need about \$40,000 in disaster loans.

It was necessary as a result of the July floods last year to make provision similar to that contained in this resolution for restoration of farm productive capacity. The results of this assistance in Kansas and the other States affected by last year's floods will be reflected in a greatly increased production of food and feed commodities in these areas this year.

The resolution provides additional funds to the Department of Agriculture which will be used by existing agencies of the Depart-

ment to provide assistance to individual farmers and to assist groups and communities in flood restoration work. These agencies are ready to take action as soon as funds are made available.

The resolution also provides funds for the Department of Defense which is desperately needed to repair innumerable flood structures, both Federal and private, which have been damaged. These structures must be repaired. I have been advised that the Corps of Engineers have been forced to stop work on a number of projects in the Kansas River Basin until additional emergency funds are appropriated.

I urge that the resolution be approved immediately.

Senator McKELLAR. Senator Carlson, do you wish to have something to say in support of the pending joint resolution?

STATEMENT OF SENATOR FRANK CARLSON, OF KANSAS

Senator CARLSON. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate very much the privilege of appearing before your Appropriations Committee endorsing and supporting House Joint Resolution No. 454.

This joint resolution provides for additional appropriations of money for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense, this money to be used for the rehabilitation of devastated lands in the flood area, the rebuilding of levees and dikes, and a sum of money needed to take care of a deficiency incurred by the Army engineers in fighting the recent flood on the Missouri River.

Last year our State suffered a most devastating flood. It is estimated that the losses would reach a total of \$2 billion. I am, therefore, not only familiar with the need for these funds, but I am deeply appreciative of the support that our State and its citizens received from the agencies which will receive funds from this appropriation when approved.

This year our State did not suffer such disastrous losses as some of our neighboring States to the north, but we did have some very direct and tragic losses to those citizens who were in the flooded districts.

Our experience from last year's floods convinces me of the need for voting the \$14,500,000 for the Production and Marketing Administration for rehabilitation of the devastated farms in that area.

The Production and Marketing Administration in Kansas did an outstanding job in making early surveys of the damage and carried out their program of rehabilitation with great dispatch and efficiency. I urge approval of this item.

The second item of \$5,500,000 for restoration of channel capacity and the draining of floodwaters off the land is most urgent and I sincerely hope this will be approved by your committee.

The third item of \$35 million for the Defense Department of the Army for the Army engineers is absolutely vital. As I understand it, the Army incurred a deficit of some \$15 million in fighting the flood on the Missouri River, and had it not been for their splendid cooperation the losses on this stream would have been several times greater.

Here I want to speak a good word for the splendid work the Army engineers have done in rebuilding the levees and dikes on the Kansas River and its tributaries, which were practically completely destroyed by last year's flood. They did an outstanding job in having the levees reconstructed in time for the floodwaters which we usually receive during the spring months.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot urge too strongly the immediate adoption of this resolution and as per request, I am submitting to you a statement from Mr. Wendell Becraft, chairman of the Kansas State Production Marketing Administration Committee, in regard to losses sustained by our farmers in the flooded areas in the counties affected.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Manhattan, Kans., May 21, 1952.

HON. FRANK CARLSON,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CARLSON: For your information we are enclosing a copy of a summary showing the total estimated agricultural damage as a result of the recent flood on the Missouri River which flooded portions of Doniphan, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Wyandotte Counties in this State. These estimates were supplied by the county agricultural mobilization committees of these counties.

It will be noted that 341 farms were flooded with about 50,000 acres of land covered with water and approximately 4,200 acres, valued at \$617,000, so badly damaged as to be unfit for agricultural purposes for an indefinite period due to prohibitive costs of reclamation. Total loss or damage to buildings, fences, and machinery amounted to more than \$680,000. Loss of field crops, orchards, and nursery stock totaled more than \$700,000. In addition, considerable damage was caused by destruction of farm dikes and levees. Under section C of this report is shown the extent and estimated cost of repair for the restoration of established conservation practices and for rehabilitating and restoring the flood damaged land to agricultural production. The total estimated cost for this rehabilitation and land restoration work is \$580,000. This includes \$400,000 for restoration of established conservation practices on individual farms, as shown under section C (1); \$78,000 for restoration of pastures, hay, forage, and cover crops, as shown under section C (2); \$36,000 for technical assistance required in the repair of damage and rehabilitation of land and improvements on individual farms as a result of flooding, as shown under section C (3); and \$66,000 for the emergency restoration of channel capacity and related measures in tributary streams and waterways affecting more than individual farms, as shown under section C (4).

Under section C (5) of this summary is shown the estimated number of farmers who will need disaster loans from the Farmers Home Administration, along with the estimated amount needed for each type of loan. This estimate calls for a total of 29 disaster loans in the amount of \$40,300.

We trust this information will be of value to you in justifying requests for funds needed to assist in rehabilitation and restoration work in the flooded areas.

Very truly yours,

WENDELL BECRAFT,
Chairman, Kansas State PMA Committee.

Senator McKellar. We have with us Hon. Ben F. Jensen, Representative in Congress from the State of Iowa. Mr. Congressman do you wish to have something to say at this time?

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman I desire to make my testimony of May 19 before the Subcommittee of Civil Functions of the House and the Subcommittee of Agriculture of the House on this emergency flood-control request of \$55 million, a part of my testimony before this committee of the Senate in support of this bill.

(The statement referred to follows:)

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1952.

RESTORATION OF FLOOD CONTROL STRUCTURES

STATEMENT BY HON. BEN F. JENSEN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE
STATE OF IOWA

Mr. CANNON. We have with us our colleague, Mr. Jensen, and we would be glad to have a statement on this item from him.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am very appreciative of this opportunity to appear before you. As you all well know, the recent flood that occurred on the Missouri River centered, to a great degree, in

my district. I represent a district which runs from about 20 miles south of Sioux City, approximately, to the Missouri border or about 120 miles.

Mr. CANNON. What congressional district?

Mr. JENSEN. The Seventh District of Iowa. Council Bluffs is about in the middle of that district on the river.

Council Bluffs Nonpareil has published a pamphlet which I have here, entitled "Man Against the Missouri," and there are a few pictures here I should like to hold up so the members of the committee may see them.

The river ranged from 5 miles wide to 15 miles wide over that whole stretch of 120 miles bordering on my district.

Of course, I speak of my district because that is the one I am directly interested in and the one that I best know. But the condition existed north of my district, beyond Sioux City, away up to Williston, N. Dak., and also south to Kansas City and farther down the river.

Of course, the levees along the river have been washed out in many hundreds of places. This picture shows a levee just when it starts to break, and shows how the water goes through. That happened in hundreds of places along the river.

Most of these are private levees. Our laws provide that where levees are washed out, even though they are private levees, the Army engineers have the authority to move in and repair them.

They may not widen them or make them any higher, but they are authorized to replace them as they were before and to repair the levees.

Every year we have June floods on the Missouri River and unless we get these levees repaired, that land will be inundated again. There were millions of acres inundated up and down the river and there are yet hundreds of thousands of acres along the Missouri River where the water is still lying on the land and that water must be gotten off very soon, or no crops will be produced this year.

The \$25 million disaster fund which we appropriated over 2 weeks ago is already being used, but none of those funds can be used to repair levees or to take the water off the land.

During the flood Army engineers overspent between \$12 million and \$15 million of the funds that were appropriated for the fiscal year 1952 for flood control for items of every nature for which they were allowed to spend such funds. When the emergency is there, when the flood is on, they ask no questions; they go ahead and spend the money. They spent money to buy millions of sandbags along the Missouri River, to build up the levees and for a multitude of things.

On May 1 the Army engineers here informed me that even though they had no funds available at that time, that they were going ahead to repair the levees. Then on May 8 they informed me they discovered they were upward of \$15 million in the red already and that they had decided they would not spend more money to repair the levees until Congress had made funds available.

Mr. FORD. Are these privately built levees or Government-constructed levees?

Mr. JENSEN. Most of them are privately built.

Mr. CANNON. Do you have a State law which authorizes the formation of levee districts?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. CANNON. Do you have taxation of the land for levee purposes?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right. They sell levee bonds. Of course, the financial institutions of the country buy these bonds, or they have been buying them until now. There are farmers living all up and down the river in my district who are members of a levee district who cannot float another bond that is negotiable, because they are indebted too much already, because of these annual floods which have destroyed their levees.

Mr. CANNON. The bonds are retired through annual taxation and when the land is inundated and there are no crops there are no revenues with which to pay off the bonds?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right. They are at the end of the row. I could have brought letters over here, by the score, to show the committee, letters from farmers who live in these levee districts in my district, in which they say, "We are through; we must now ask for Federal assistance to repair these levees. And if we cannot get them repaired, we are through."

That is the situation. Gentlemen, as I have said on many occasions, I have never in all the 14 years I have been a Member of this Congress asked for anything from the taxpayers of America for my people, which they could do for themselves. And I never shall. But this is a Federal responsibility. This is too big a load for these people to bear alone.

May I say that the Army engineers asked \$35 million for this purpose and the Bureau of the Budget cut it to \$25 million. I support the full amount of \$35 million.

As you gentlemen know, that has been happening for too long a time. I do not like to criticize, but the Army engineers' request for funds for flood control has been greatly reduced by the Bureau of the Budget too often for many years past, until it has become a desperate situation leading up to the latest destruction. You will recall that I explained to this committee the past several years what I thought I could see coming. And it did come this spring, and it came in a much worse degree than I expected, I am sorry to say.

We have a critical condition upstream in Harrison and Monona Counties, where the river is about through in several places. The Army engineers and the local engineers are just holding their breath for fear it is going to break through and start a new channel; and, if it does, it will really cost money to get Old Man River back in the proper channel again.

Mr. CANNON. It would be a part of economy, then, to provide the needed funds?

Mr. JENSEN. Certainly.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Jensen, you say that the disaster funds which are available cannot be used to repair the levees and cannot be used to pump the water off the land, but they can be used to open ditches, as I understand, to drain the land?

Mr. JENSEN. The Housing and Home Finance Agency, through Mr. B. F. Fitzpatrick, who is Raymond Foley's assistant, informed me on about May 1 that they could use part of that money to rehabilitate the land and take the water off the land, but at a later date I was informed it could not be used for that purpose.

Mr. CANNON. Can you use it to clear debris off the land?

Mr. JENSEN. They say they cannot.

Mr. CANNON. Can you use it to take the sand off the land?

Mr. JENSEN. They say they cannot. That is why they have done nothing, to date, of that nature.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Jensen, are the funds which are appropriated as a result of a report by the Norrell committee, and which are being used up and down the river, still available for clearing the land?

Mr. JENSEN. Not to my knowledge. I have been told that there is no money available in any fund at the present time to take water off the land or remove debris or sand.

Mr. CANNON. This is a new development, and there has been no allocation for the purpose.

Mr. JENSEN. There is no fund at the present time, there is no activity out there, nothing being done to take the water off that valuable land, nor to take the debris off, nor to repair the levees—nothing.

Mr. CANNON. Can the funds requested in the House Document 469 for the Department of Agriculture be used for that purpose?

Mr. JENSEN. Most of this \$25 million in this budget request I am sure will be used to repair levees. The \$20 million in this same document, for the Department of Agriculture, will be used to take the water off the land and to plow under the sand and take the debris off the land and for other purposes according to the justification.

Mr. CANNON. The two funds, then, will complement each other?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right. These two requests are for the Army engineers and for the Department of Agriculture to use, and they will work together and do the job which we must have done, if we want production on those thousands of acres that were inundated during this recent flood.

It is very important that we act fast in putting these requests through Congress.

They have got the big bulldozers of these big contracting concerns: and also the farmers help all they can, and charge nothing in most cases. In a couple of weeks they can do a tremendous amount of repair work on miles and miles of the river.

Mr. CANNON. And get it back into cultivation?

Mr. JENSEN. Get these levees built, and the Soil Conservation Service will help drain the land. They will widen and deepen the drainage ditches to get the water into the main stream and get it off the land. They will both be working at the same time to do this job.

Mr. CANNON. An appropriation of this character then, would be in the end, a contribution to the national food supply?

Mr. JENSEN. It certainly would, because, unless we do this, we are going to suffer a great deal through lack of production of food up and down all of these streams that were affected by these recent floods. And it is not only in the State of Iowa. It is in eight of the States altogether, I think.

Mr. McGRATH. As I see the picture, then, you have two funds, each having a specific job, and there is no overlapping between the Army engineers' appropriation that is requested and the appropriation requested for the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. JENSEN. Not at all. The reason you can have both funds at the same time is because both are needed to get the job done. The Army engineers will repair the levees while the Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Service, and the farmers themselves can be getting the water off this land and getting it into production this year.

Mr. McGRATH. Then time is of the essence?

Mr. JENSEN. Time is of the essence.

Mr. McGRATH. Because of the planting period?

Mr. JENSEN. Indeed it is.

I have just made an appearance before the Agriculture Subcommittee in support of that other item. The item this committee is considering comes under "Department of the Army, civil functions." There are witnesses from the Agriculture Department appearing before the Agricultural Subcommittee at this time.

Mr. FORD. I gather from your comments that you were in favor of a figure of \$35 million rather than \$25 million?

Mr. JENSEN. I know we are going to have to spend it; I know that it is going to have to be spent. You see, they have already overspent between \$12 million and \$15 million; so that they have actually here only about \$10 or \$12 million that they can spend before they will be overspent again.

Mr. FORD. There is one point that is not quite clear in my mind. You have stated that there were no funds available, in any program, which would permit repair work on the levees and the removal of the water from the land. Where did they get the money they have spent thus far?

Mr. JENSEN. In an emergency, when a flood is on, it is customary—and the Congress has always gone along with the Army engineers—for them to go ahead and obligate to the degree necessary, in purchasing these sandbags, for instance. That is one thing the Army engineers have always furnished during these floods, the sandbags; and millions of sandbags cost a lot of money.

Also, they must hire help in order to get these jobs done. They have to be done when the wall of water is coming down. There is no time; lives and property are in jeopardy. The Congress of the United States always has—and I am sure Mr. Cannon will bear me out in this—always has given the Army engineers the privilege of meeting any emergency and then coming to us afterward to justify their expenditure.

Mr. CANNON. These expenditures fall into the same category as expenditures to fight forest fires.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

Mr. CANNON. We have a certain amount available, usually taken appropriations; but, in cases of forest fires and emergency floods which demand immediate attention, the Government goes ahead and makes these necessary and indispensable services available, and they are always reimbursed at a later date by the Congress. As Mr. Jensen has said, that has become the customary procedure.

Mr. FORD. In other words, there have been some expenditures up to date for levee reconstruction and for the removal of water from the land?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes. Here is what happened. There were many cases where it was necessary to go in and strengthen a levee, knowing that a wall of water was coming down. That was an expenditure which the Army engineers felt they were justified in shouldering, along with the help of the people themselves. But, since the flood has subsided, they have spent no money to repair breaks in levees, I am informed, and I think General Chorpeneau will testify to that effect.

Thank you.

REHABILITATION OF LAND IN FLOODED AREAS

WITNESS

STATEMENT BY HON. BEN F. JENSEN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF IOWA

Mr. WHITTEN. We will now hear from Mr. Jensen, who, as we all know, is a member of the Appropriations Committee and has worked with us through the years. We will be glad to have your statement, Mr. Jensen.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity to come before this committee in support of this item of \$20,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture to do this job of rehabilitating the land in the flooded areas over this Nation. As you know my district was greatly affected by the recent flood, as it has been by floods in many past years.

I received information from the Housing and Home Finance Corporation a few days after we passed the \$25,000,000 disaster relief appropriation to the effect that they could use part of that money to drain water off of the land back of the levees, and to take debris off the land, and to take off sand which has flooded onto the land in some places as much as three and four feet deep.

Then a few days later I was informed that it was not possible to use any of that \$25,000,000 for the purpose of rehabilitating the land. These people, not only in my district, but in all flooded areas of the United States will receive no assistance from that \$25,000,000 appropriation.

Now, I want to tell you folks a little about the flood, especially in my district. I have a little pamphlet here which was put out by Council Bluffs, the Nonpareil of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and it is entitled "Man Against the Missouri."

I will hold this up here to give you a little idea of how that territory looked. There is a farmstead [indicating] where the water is up close to the second-story window. Here is a picture of the water north of Council Bluffs where the river was about 15 miles wide from bluff to bluff, a few miles north of Council Bluffs.

Naturally the folks out there, like in other places downstream, such as in your district, Chairman Cannon, have spent so much money in the past years to rehabilitate themselves and to build levees and to hold the water off their lands that the time has come when they simply do not have credit at the banks any longer, and they don't have the money with which to do the job. So, this is a case where the people cannot help themselves. The Federal Government has responsibility here because of the fact that these floods occur on Federal streams, and it has just become such a great problem, and involves such a terrific expenditure, that the people, as I say, cannot handle it themselves.

Mr. CANNON. Right there, Mr. Jensen, this is very rich agricultural land, and very productive land. It is perhaps the most productive land in the Nation.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. CANNON. We have been urged by the Department of Agriculture to increase production, so that this becomes a national problem. Getting the land back into production again is not only a local problem, but it is a national problem in its effect upon the national food supply.

Mr. JENSEN. It is a national problem, Mr. Chairman, I would say. Certainly, unless we have food in sufficient quantities we are not going to be successful in any way, as you all well know. If we do not get this surplus water off of this land in time to get in a crop this year there will be millions of acres of the finest and most productive land in America that will not raise a crop.

Mr. CANNON. Is this amount which is requested here sufficient to meet the needs of the situation?

Mr. JENSEN. Oh, no; I do not think so. Of course, there is one thing that we must consider. In the regular agriculture appropriation bill there is some \$60,000,000 for the Soil Conservation Service. Of course, that is mostly used to hire technicians in the 24,000 soil-conservation districts. However, there is very little money in your regular agriculture appropriation bill that can be used for the purpose for which this \$20,000,000 is intended.

Mr. ANDERSEN. There is another thing, Mr. Jensen, that we have to keep in mind, which is that this money is being requested not only for your area, but that a good many other States are involved.

Mr. JENSEN. Oh, yes. We have floods all over the country. We have floods in Utah and in Colorado, and there are floods frequently in Minnesota on the Mississippi.

Mr. ANDERSEN. May I quote from the justifications, Mr. Jensen? It says here: "The States primarily affected are: Iowa, Missouri, Montana, Utah, Nebraska, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin."

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. WHITTEN. I might say, Mr. Jensen, that this subcommittee is in thorough sympathy with the problem and is conversant with the need to repair and restore these stream channels. I personally sat on the subcommittee which handled the Kansas-Missouri flood last year, at which time it was recommended by some that the Government guarantee against losses from floods. There is no question but what the tragedies and losses resulting from flood are sufficiently great that we wish somebody could give assurance against such damage. But it was believed by the subcommittee, and its action was approved by the Congress, that there was no way to give such a guarantee against loss from floods and to finance such a problem. While lots of people suffer great losses, the losses that the individuals suffer are no more than someone suffers along a little creek bank.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. WHITTEN. It was felt that through other regular programs of the Government we should strengthen this work in these areas where we have this type of problem so that these conditions may be improved. This item or request comes in through the Soil Conservation Service and the PMA, and additional funds will be made available through those regular programs to meet special needs in this area.

Now, I would like to mention one further point.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. WHITTEN. Last year we spent about \$60,000,000 for this purpose, and due to the emergency tragedies there was \$25,000,000 appropriated recently for emergency disaster relief. This appropriation will be \$20,000,000. I agree that we must provide the relief. But it does point up the fact that behind all of this is the way that we have let the country behind these streams erode during the years past. It points up once again the need to strengthen the watershed and flood-control program which this committee has tried so hard through the years to get adequate funds for. I hope that we all can join in getting the Budget Bureau to realize that adequate funds for that type of soil-conservation work are greatly needed.

All that this subcommittee could do for 1953 was transfer \$700,000 from surveys to construction work. I am in hopes that we can come forward with an additional budget request for survey work so that we can provide that badly needed work in these watersheds.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes, sir; that is right; that is flood prevention.

Mr. WHITTEN. That is right.

Mr. ANDERSEN. Mr. Jensen, I want to point out one statement in the justification, in which are stated various purposes for the need for these supplemental funds and this particular item. It says:

"Farmers require assistance in the repair of damage and rehabilitation of land and improvements on individual farms, as well as for community or group enterprises affecting more than individual farms such as restoring channel capacity, cleaning and reconstructing irrigation canals and drainage ditches, constructing levees and dikes, and providing emergency protection for stream banks."

I want to say that I know the region that Mr. Jensen speaks of very well, and I know just what he is up against. It is a tremendous problem, and they certainly do need help there, but it is also needed through my district up farther north. The drainage of floodwaters off of thousands of acres of formerly good farm land will be made possible only through Federal assistance for the opening of drainage outlets. This certainly should come under the purview of these requested funds.

We have another project up there of 44,000 acres in my district along similar lines where they need relief.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that all of these things should be taken into consideration when we spend this money and I am certainly hopeful that the committee will act favorably on this recommendation.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Jensen, we thank you. We know of your great and continuing interest in soil-conservation matters. We know, further, that you did not wait until this emergency existed to come in and work in their behalf.

Mr. JENSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I want to say this, that there is no subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee that has done a finer job in looking after the things that are necessary to be done to conserve our precious soil.

I am always very happy to work with you, and I agree with you on your watershed program 100 percent, and I shall always be at your service whenever I can assist in any way in carrying it out.

Chairman McKELLAR. I submit for the record a letter received from Hon. Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Senator from the State of Iowa, relative to prompt action on this joint resolution at this time because of the emergency that exists.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
May 28, 1952.

HON. KENNETH McKELLAR,
Chairman, Senate Appropriations Committee,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR McKELLAR: In confirmation of my oral testimony on House Joint Resolution 454, the emergency appropriation bill for drainage, repair, and so forth, in the flood areas of the Middle West, I want to again state my view that the situation is one of great emergency and that it requires immediate action.

The cost of restoration of drainage systems destroyed by the floods is beyond the reasonable ability of the already heavily obligated districts to meet and without emergency help the losses will be tremendous.

I urge the favorable action of your committee on this resolution.

Sincerely,

BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER.







ADDITIONAL FLOOD REHABILITATION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1952

HEARINGS BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS SECOND SESSION

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



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ADDITIONAL FLOOD REHABILITATION APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1952

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1952.

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J. C. WHEELER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF FINANCE, DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

Mr. WHITTEN. The Committee will please come to order.

Gentlemen, we have before us today an estimate for flood rehabilitation work in the areas affected by the recent floods in the Midwest. I would like to have the justifications appearing on pages 1 through 17 included in the record at this point.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

[H. Doc. No. 469]

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1952, for "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources", \$14,500,000, *to remain available until December 31, 1953, to enable the Secretary to carry out flood assistance and rehabilitation*, including the furnishing of services, materials, and payments for conservation and land-restoration measures, [to enable the Secretary to carry out flood assistance and rehabilitation] in agricultural areas [.] damaged by excessive rains, runoff, and floodwaters, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as disaster areas under Public Law 38, approved April 6, 1949: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be expended without regard to the adjustments required under section 8 (e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U. S. C. 590h) and may be distributed among States and individual farmers without regard to other provisions

of law: *Provided further, That [the administrative expense limitations provided under this appropriation item in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952, may be increased by not more than \$1,780,000, of which not more than \$180,000 may be made available to State Extension Services to provide assistance through the Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service] restrictions contained in appropriations limiting the amounts which may be used for administrative expenses, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet the cost of administering the farm land restoration and rehabilitation program authorized herein.*

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1952, for "Salaries and expenses", \$5,500,-000, *to remain available until December 31, 1953*, for emergency restoration of channel capacity in tributary stream channels and waterways, and related measures, affecting more than individual farms, in agricultural areas damaged by excessive rains, runoff, and floodwaters, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as disaster areas under Public Law 33, approved April 6, 1949.

EXPLANATION OF LANGUAGE

The proposed language is similar to that contained in the Flood Rehabilitation Act approved October 24, 1951 (Public Law 202). New language is italicized and deleted matter is enclosed in brackets.

The proposal to continue these funds available until December 31, 1953, is necessary to assure completion of the work contemplated by this estimate. Delays resulting primarily from adverse weather conditions may not permit completion of the work by June 30, 1953

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS

The prolonged and extensive flooding resulting from the rapid snow melt at the headwaters of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, in streams of central Utah, and elsewhere, during the late winter and spring of 1952, has resulted in severe damage to a considerable area of productive farm land. The damages have occurred to overflowed lands in the main stream valleys, drains, irrigation ditches and other water facilities by silting and erosion.

Department agencies are rendering all the assistance possible, under existing authorities and within the limitation of available funds, toward restoration of production in the areas involved. The States primarily affected are: Iowa, Missouri, Montana, Utah, Nebraska, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

The urgent needs appear to be additional credit, both for repair of damage and operating expenses; removal of debris and silt, and restoration of established conservation practices on individual farms; restoration of pastures, hay, forage, and cover crops, including light applications of minerals as necessary; and emergency restoration of channel capacity and related measures in tributary streams and waterways as community or group enterprises affecting more than individual farms.

Experience in last year's Missouri River flood has shown that the Department's existing programs, used together and adjusted where necessary to meet local conditions, can meet the land rehabilitation problems growing out of flood damage to the extent that adequate funds are available.

Emergency credit assistance is already being provided in the area through the disaster loan program of the Farmers Home Administration, and adequate funds appear available in the present disaster loan revolving fund.

The State and county agricultural mobilization committees were requested to determine accurately the extent of damage and loss, the probable effect on our agricultural production from that area, and the minimum amount of additional assistance that may be required to restore normal production. This estimate is based on initial reports submitted in response to this request.

Farmers require assistance in the repair of damage and rehabilitation of land and improvements on individual farms, as well as for community or group enter

prises affecting more than individual farms such as restoring channel capacity, cleaning and reconstructing irrigation canals and drainage ditches, constructing levees and dikes, and providing emergency protection for stream banks.

Immediate steps must be taken to assist farmers in carrying out land restoration and rehabilitation measures in order to bring the land back into production for this crop season. In view of the need for maximum agricultural production, especially of corn and other feed grains and forage crops grown in the affected areas, it is essential that the land be restored to productivity this year.

The Department's efforts with the funds requested in this estimate will be aimed at restoring productive ability as rapidly as possible in the flooded areas, in view of the public's stake in adequate food supplies, and are not intended as relief measures compensating for individual losses of the farmers.

Project statement

	Appropriation, 1952	Supplemental estimate
1. Conservation and use of agricultural land resources:		
On-farm assistance, through financial aid and technical services to restore conservation measures and productive capacity on individual farms:		
(a) Financial aid in carrying out emergency measures (PMA).....	\$15,685,000	\$13,850,000
(b) Technical services (SCS).....	615,000	650,000
Total.....	16,300,000	14,500,000
2. Salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service:		
Emergency restoration of channel capacity in tributary streams and waterways, and irrigation and drainage facilities, affecting more than individual farms, and related measures.....	1,960,000	5,500,000
Total, above items.....	18,260,000	20,000,000

1. On-farm assistance, through financial aid and technical services, to restore conservation measures and productive capacity on individual farms

(a) *Financial aid in carrying out emergency measures.*—The prime object of the program is to get as much land as possible back onto production this year. Assistance therefore will be offered on the basis of individual farm needs as determined by the farmer with the help of his Production and Marketing Administration county committee within the dollar limitation on the amount of assistance carried in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. A smaller limit on the amount of assistance which a farmer may receive tends to result in inequities inasmuch as the degree of damage varies by farms and by areas and the cost of restoring acres to productivity depends upon the type of restoration measures needed. Rates of assistance will approximate 80 percent of the cash cost of the necessary work. As under the 1952 farm land restoration program the contribution of the Government toward the cost of carrying out these emergency measures will be greater than the assistance offered for carrying out practices under the regular agricultural conservation program. This assistance would include the following:

Establishing or reestablishing pastures, hay, forage, and cover crops, including such light applications of minerals as are necessary ----- \$3,245,000

The seeding selected will serve the dual purpose of livestock forage at the earliest possible date and the introduction of necessary humus in silted soils that would otherwise be in very poor condition to produce.

Since the floods may have increased leaching, this type of seeding will require mineral applications in many instances. Such applications and the desirable seedings on each farm will be based upon technical recommendations provided by local representatives of the agricultural agencies and farmer experience.

Redigging and clearing open field drains and irrigation systems--- \$4, 500, 000

Bottom land in the flood area that was ditched before the disaster will need extensive clearing or redigging operations. In those cases where channels have shifted and left pockets of stagnant water on good land, it will be necessary to provide for draining these stagnant pools so that the soil may be put back into use. Irrigation systems on individual farms must be put back into use as soon as possible to avoid drought damage.

Restoration of terraces, dikes, fences, erosion-control measures, and clearing debris from flooded land and rehabilitation of stock-water facilities-----

5, 130, 000

Estimates indicate that considerable damage has been done to terraces, waterways, erosion-control dams, fences, etc. It will also be necessary to assist farmers in removing debris from valuable land sites and with deep plowing required for light sand deposits on good land. Wells and livestock ponds that support a valuable livestock industry must be cleaned or replaced. It is imperative that immediate steps be taken by the producer whose water supply has been lost or damaged.

Total, on-farm financial aid-----
Administrative expenses to administer financial aid program in the designated disaster areas in Utah and elsewhere-----

12, 875, 000

975, 000

PMA county committee costs in connection with contacting farmers and determining the need for assistance and the type of assistance needed, allocating funds to different practices and issuing notices of approval of assistance, arranging for vendors to furnish materials and equipment for the restoration work, determining performance, processing vendors' vouchers and payment vouchers of farmers, etc.; also national and State office operating costs (primarily travel and communications) in connection with supervision, coordination, and general servicing of the program.

(b) *On-farm technical assistance required in the repair of damage and rehabilitation of land and improvements on individual farms.*—Flood damages have resulted primarily to overflowed lands in the main stream valleys, although there is some damage also to on-farm lateral drains, to on-farm irrigation ditches and to other water facilities, including farm and ranch ponds on upland farms due to the sudden snow melt. As a result, farmers and ranchers are confronted with the problem of extensive repair to the damaged water-management facilities, particularly those which need to be rehabilitated before the land can be placed in shape for planting during early summer. Since most of the landowners and operators who have this job to do have also suffered other losses to stored crops, to equipment, to livestock, to buildings and other improvements, emergency assistance is essential if they are not to sustain still further losses due to inability to plant crops on the flooded areas.

Farm lands along many bottom lands are so cut up by floodwaters and so covered with debris that replanting will be impossible until emergency aid is available. Waters now standing on the land must be drained. Field drainage lines must be repaired, wells and other water facilities reconditioned, fences repaired and replaced, etc. Emergency repairs and rehabilitation of this character require skilled on-site technical assistance in planning, surveys, and inspection of work paid for in part with Government funds.

Technical assistance will be given to individual farmers in planning and rehabilitation work and providing needed technical assistance in laying out the work on the ground and in supervising construction when necessary.

The emergency work would be carried out through the regular field organization of the Soil Conservation Service, adjusted to the extent necessary to handle the additional workload, in cooperation with soil-conservation districts and other local units of Government. On-farm technical services-----

650, 00

Total, on-farm assistance, through financial aid and technical services-----

14, 500, 00

2. *Emergency restoration of channel capacity in tributary streams and waterways, and irrigation and drainage facilities, affecting more than individual farms, and related measures*

The extensive and prolonged flooding in the stream valleys has caused extensive damage to natural stream channels, waterways, drainage and irrigation structures and systems by silting, cutting, meandering, and bank erosion. Before farmers can safely reclaim the adjacent lands and get them back into production, the carrying capacity of channels must be restored and actual and imminent break-outs and cut-offs plugged. The agricultural or farm levees which are constructed by local levee districts or other non-Federal agencies must be restored, so that the run-off of tributary streams from storms of frequent intensity and volume can be passed without repeated flooding of adjacent bottom lands. Bottom lands damaged by scour caused from the overflow, needs to be protected from further damage by construction of diversions, drainage outlets or otherwise directing runoff water into restored channels. Main drainage ditches serving groups of farms must be cleaned, repaired, and restored before they can be used for draining water. Main irrigation canals, diversion works, and head gates that serve irrigation districts or groups of farms must be cleaned or repaired before water can be delivered to the land for irrigation this year.

This work affects groups of farmers and communities and cannot be accomplished by individual farmers. It must be done quickly if the land in the stricken agricultural areas is to be restored to urgently needed production. Local organizations such as irrigation, drainage, levee, and soil-conservation districts are already doing everything possible with resources available to them to accomplish this restoration work, but are in urgent need of immediate additional help if agricultural production is to be restored and sustained.

This emergency work would be carried out through the Soil Conservation Service with its regular field organization, adjusted to the extent necessary to handle the additional workload, in cooperation with soil-conservation districts and other local units of Government. The Soil Conservation Service would prepare the necessary plans, designs, and specifications and carry out the work by contract whenever possible. Supervision and lay-out or inspection would be provided on all jobs by Soil Conservation Service engineers.

The estimated requirements for emergency restoration of channel capacity and related measures in the tributary streams and waterways, and irrigation and drainage facilities, is detailed below:

(a) To clean debris and sediment plugs from streams, channels, and from locations above bridges, where necessary to restore channel capacity to that existing before the flood-----	\$1, 879, 800
(b) To clean and reconstruct irrigation canals, drainage ditches, head gates and outlets which serve more than 1 farm-----	1, 760, 500
(c) To construct levees, dikes, and barriers necessary to close cut-offs and prevent overflow-----	1, 194, 000
(d) To provide emergency protection for stream banks where necessary to prevent imminent changes in stream courses-----	598, 200
(e) To construct channel-stabilization structures where necessary to prevent rapid headward growth of major gullies or valley trenches formed during the flood-----	67, 500

Total, emergency restoration of channel capacity----- 5, 500, 000

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Production and Marketing Administration (farm land restoration in flood-stricken areas)

AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION

	Appropriated, 1952	Supplemental
Appropriation or estimate-----	\$16, 300, 000	\$14, 500, 000

OBLIGATIONS BY ACTIVITIES

1. On-farm assistance, through financial aid and technical services, to restore conservation measures and productive capacity on individual farms-----	\$16, 300, 000	\$14, 500, 000
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Conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Production and Marketing Administration (farm-land restoration in flood-stricken areas) (allotment to Production and Marketing Administration)

OBLIGATIONS BY OBJECTS

Object classification	Appropriated, 1952	Supplemental
07 Other contractual services:		
Advances to "Administrative expenses, sec. 392, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938" for National and State office operating expenses	\$45,000	\$75,000
Advances to "Local administration, sec. 388, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938" for county committee operating expenses	940,000	900,000
11 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	14,700,000	12,875,000
Total obligations	15,685,000	13,850,000

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Production and Marketing Administration (farm-land restoration in flood-stricken areas) (allotment to Soil Conservation Service)

OBLIGATIONS BY OBJECTS

Object classification	Appropriated 1952	Supplemental
Total number of permanent positions	102	75
Full-time equivalent of all other positions	5	17
Average number of all employees	120	110
Average salaries and grades:		
General schedule grades:		
Average salary	\$4,124	\$4,105
Average grade	GS-6.2	GS-6.0
01 Personal services:		
Permanent positions	\$480,380	\$392,800
Part-time and temporary positions	15,000	50,000
Regular pay in excess of 52-week base	1,620	1,200
Payment above basic rates		40,000
Total personal services	497,000	484,000
02 Travel	70,000	67,000
03 Transportation of things	1,100	1,000
04 Communication services	3,900	3,300
05 Rents and utility services	800	1,000
07 Other contractual services	9,100	42,300
08 Supplies and materials	32,000	49,000
09 Equipment		1,200
15 Taxes and assessments	1,100	1,200
Obligations incurred	615,000	650,000

Salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service (emergency channel restoration in flood-stricken areas)

AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION

	Appropriated, 1952	Supplemental
Appropriation or estimate.....	\$1,960,000	\$5,500,000

OBLIGATIONS BY ACTIVITIES

1. Emergency restoration of channel capacity in tributary streams and waterways, and irrigation and drainage facilities, affecting more than individual farms, and related measures.....	\$1,960,000	\$5,500,000
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OBLIGATIONS BY OBJECTS

Total number of permanent positions.....	65	152
Full-time equivalent of all other positions.....	3	21
Average number of all employees.....	40	171
Average salaries and grades:		
General schedule grades:		
Average salary.....	\$4,195	\$4,155
Average grade.....	GS-6.7	GS-6.6
01 Personal services:		
Permanent positions.....	\$161,000	\$632,000
Part-time and temporary positions.....	9,500	65,600
Regular pay in excess of 52-week base.....	1,000	2,400
Payment above basic rates.....	2,000	50,000
Total personal services.....	173,500	750,000
02 Travel.....	16,000	150,000
03 Transportation of things.....	400	500
04 Communication services.....	1,300	9,000
05 Rents and utility services.....	400	500
06 Printing and reproduction.....	500	28,000
07 Other contractual services.....	1,755,600	4,506,000
08 Supplies and materials.....	11,900	50,000
09 Equipment.....		3,000
15 Taxes and assessments.....	400	3,000
Obligations incurred.....	1,960,000	5,500,000

Mr. WHITTEN. We are pleased to have with us Mr. McCormick, Under Secretary of Agriculture, and his staff from the Department of Agriculture. We will be glad to have your general statement, Mr. McCormick.

GENERAL STATEMENT

FLOOD REHABILITATION FOR AGRICULTURE

Mr. McCORMICK. I appreciate this opportunity to discuss with you the serious situation confronting the country as a result of another staggering blow suffered by the agricultural economy of a large and highly productive area during the devastating spring floods, and the very urgent need for immediate rehabilitation assistance that has been left in the wake of receding water.

Every member of this subcommittee and every Member of Congress, I am sure, shares with us in the Department of Agriculture a deep sympathy and concern for all the families, rural and urban alike, who have suffered personal hardship and heavy financial loss in the latest flood disaster.

But our concern, and yours, must be even greater for the crippling effect the floods may have on our Nation's potential agricultural production—upon our very food supply.

The Congress has expressed its concern over individual hardship and suffering by speedily providing additional funds to supplement local efforts for emergency relief. The Department of Agriculture, along with other agencies of our Government, has exerted every effort toward utilizing to the maximum extent possible, under existing authorizations and within available funds, all of our facilities and personnel to alleviate suffering and hardship during the critical emergency period.

Reserve food stocks were made available for emergency relief activities during the peak of the flood.

Authorization was obtained for the use of up to \$100,000 from the President's Emergency Fund for an emergency livestock-feeding program, aimed primarily at providing temporary feed for livestock scattered from or moved off farmlands during the flood until private arrangements could be made by individual owners. For example, in Iowa alone it was necessary to provide emergency feed of hay, oats, and corn for some 20,000 head of cattle.

Emergency credit assistance is being provided in the area through the Disaster Loan program of the Farmers Home Administration, and adequate funds are available in the present Disaster Loan Revolving Fund to meet anticipated demands. The Farm Credit Administration has also made additional capital available to any local production credit associations that may require it within the stricken area.

The Rural Electrification Administration has sent engineers into the stricken area to help restore electric power service as rapidly as facilities can be repaired.

Crop-insurance assistance in the present emergency is extremely limited due to the fact that the floods inundated farmlands in most area before crops were planted.

Within available resources, the Cooperative Extension Service is also lending valuable assistance through direct counseling with individual farmers, providing guidance on rehabilitation, and alternate crops to which farmers may shift as a result of interruption of original planting plans.

While we feel that everything presently possible is being done to meet the most acute emergency situations affecting the safety of life and property, a larger and more serious task confronts the Department—the protection of the Nation's interest in maintaining an adequate food supply, by restoring productive capacity of the stricken agricultural area.

I know all of you realize that our growing population, our mobilization efforts, and the present international situation make it imperative that we achieve extremely high levels of agricultural production this year and next. Any appreciable loss in the number of acres available for growing crops could result in such a decline in food and feed production as to endanger greatly the internal security of this Nation. As the water from the spring floods recedes, it has become apparent that many thousands of acres of our most productive cropland may remain out of production this year unless some form of rehabilitation assistance can quickly be made available. For that reason the entire Nation, not just the stricken areas, will benefit from whatever can

be done to expedite restoration of the flooded region's important productive resources and facilities.

The recent prolonged and extensive flooding has resulted from the rapid snow melt at the headwaters of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, in streams of central Utah, and elsewhere. The damages have resulted primarily to overflowed lands in the main stream valleys, although there is some damage also on on-farm lateral drains, to on-farm irrigation ditches, and to other water facilities, including farm and ranch ponds on upland farms due to the sudden snow melt. As a result, farmers and ranchers are confronted with the problem of extensive repair to the damaged water-management facilities, particularly those which need to be rehabilitated before the land can be placed in shape for planting during early summer. Since most of the landowners who have this job to do have also suffered other losses to stored crops, to equipment, to livestock, to buildings, and to other improvements, it is essential for the Government to render further emergency assistance if they and the Nation are not to sustain still further losses due to inability to plant crops on the flooded areas.

Farm fields along many bottom lands were so cut up by flood waters and so covered with debris that replanting will be impossible until rehabilitation aid is available. Water now standing on the land must be drained. Field drainage lines must be repaired, wells and other water facilities reconditioned, fences repaired and replaced, and pastures and cover crops restored, including light applications of minerals as necessary. Emergency on-farm repairs and rehabilitation of this character will require both financial assistance and skilled technical assistance in order to get the necessary work done as rapidly as it should be done in the Nation's interest.

In addition to the on-farm damage, the extensive and prolonged flooding in the stream valleys has caused extensive damage to natural stream channels and waterways by silting, meandering, and bank erosion that affects more than individual farms. Before farmers can safely reclaim the adjacent lands and get them back into production, the carrying capacity of channels must be restored and actual and imminent break-outs and cut-offs must be plugged, and agricultural or farm levees restored, so that the run off from storms of frequent intensity and volume can be passed without repeated flooding of adjacent bottomlands. Bottomlands damaged by scour caused by the overflow need to be protected from further damage by diversions or otherwise directing runoff waters to restored channels. Main drainage ditches serving farms must be cleaned and restored before water can be drained. Irrigation canals, diversion works, and headgates that serve irrigation districts or groups of farms must be cleaned or repaired before water can be delivered to the land for irrigation this year.

There is a particular urgency to undertaking farm levee repairs. In view of the grave threat existing of further damage to property and hazard to life from the breached and still unrepaired levees damaged by the recent flood, it will be necessary to repair sections of levees as rapidly as possible on an emergency basis, particularly in Iowa and Missouri, to prevent the possible recurrence of flooding and further severe damage due to normally high water in the Missouri River during June, combined with the ever-present hazard of extensive rainfall over this section of the Missouri River Basin at this season of the year.

Repair of Federal levees constructed by the Corps of Engineers, and maintained under their supervision, is the responsibility of that agency. But there exists in the States of Iowa and Missouri hundreds of miles of agricultural levees for protection of agricultural lands which were constructed by local levee districts and other non-Federal agencies. Most of these districts are unable financially to undertake the levee repairs needed on an emergency basis to forestall the grave threat of further potential flood damages. The Agricultural Mobilization Committee in Missouri, for example, reports that unless immediate action can be taken to repair these levees, a large amount of land will remain idle because of further flood threat during this crop season. Similar conditions exist on a widespread scale in Iowa and Utah, and to a lesser extent in other affected States, including the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas.

This work affects groups of farmers and communities, and cannot be accomplished by individual farmers. It must be done quickly, if the lands are to go back into needed immediate production.

Experience gained in last year's Missouri River flood has shown that the Department's existing programs, used together and adjusted where necessary to meet actual local conditions, can meet the land rehabilitation problems growing out of flood damage to the extent that adequate funds are available.

Once again our county and State agricultural mobilization committees have proven highly effective in providing accurate appraisals of existing conditions, and in spearheading local efforts to get flooded areas back into condition for production.

It is our recommendation that rehabilitation assistance follow closely along the lines that proved effective after last year's disastrous flood. To accomplish that, we believe \$20,000,000 will be necessary, including \$14,500,000 for financial and technical on-farm assistance, and \$5,500,000 off-farm assistance, primarily contract work of the types I have previously outlined. It is our intention to handle the off-farm work and the technical assistance phases of the on-farm program through the Soil Conservation Service, with the on-farm program of financial assistance to be handled through the Production and Marketing Administration.

Experience has indicated that cooperation of the Federal Government through financial assistance to farmers on specified practices needed for restoration of the agricultural land will expedite the farmer participation in the rehabilitation effort.

It is planned to offer assistance to farmers on the basis of farm needs as established by the farmer in consultation with his local county committee of the Production and Marketing Administration. The rate of assistance for urgently needed practices to restore the agricultural economy in the flooded area generally will not exceed 80 percent of the cash cost of the necessary work. Farmers will furnish the necessary labor. The contribution of the Government toward the cost of carrying out these emergency practices is about 30 percent more than the assistance normally provided for practices under the regular agricultural conservation program.

We are ready to swing into action immediately to carry out these rehabilitation efforts, for the limited time remaining in which such restoration work can be adequately accomplished to assure this year's

productive use of much of the farm land in the stricken area compels the utmost urgency.

It was my privilege to travel over this flooded area by airplane with a number of others, and observe some of the damages which had been done to the levees and to the drainage ditches and to observe the damage that was being done to buildings, and the depth of the water around some of the buildings. We talked to people who were affected as well as to those who were in charge of this program. It is a serious situation. I think that cannot be doubted or challenged by anyone who has been there.

We would be glad to answer any questions.

Mr. WHITTEN. Thank you, Mr. Secretary. It is terrible to see the damage done by these floods; it is something that touches us all. We feel the Government can meet the problem best in the manner used for the Kansas-Missouri floods last year. And I am glad to see the budget estimate follows the same course as the one the committee set up last year.

As a nation of 155 million people there just is not any way, in my judgment, to insure against this kind of thing. On the other hand, we should use every available means that we can find to help the people involved, and I think you will find this committee in thorough sympathy with meeting the problem in such a way.

Mr. McCORMICK. That is what we tried to do immediately when the flood hit.

Mr. WHITTEN. I notice the justification lists this problem as being primarily in Iowa, Missouri, Montana, Utah, Nebraska, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Mr. McCORMICK. Yes.

Mr. WHITTEN. We have here before us the justification for on-farm assistance under the conservation and use appropriation, where the Federal Government pays a portion of the costs.

USE OF FUNDS REQUESTED

Now, can you tell us exactly how you will use this money? Will you reserve the right to modify as may be necessary to meet the particular needs of an area or project?

Mr. McCORMICK. We have asked for complete reports for the total losses and damages by all of these various different types of damages, so that we will have the county figures. They will be sent to the States, and the States will consolidate them into their report.

Mr. WHITTEN. Yes.

Mr. McCORMICK. And based on those actual figures we will make up the report. We have a complete report from the State of Iowa, and from other States by telephone, but we do not have them in detail so that we could show it to the committee at this time, so we do need to retain the privilege of dividing it according to what these reports would show.

Mr. WHITTEN. You do have information by telephone that is approximately correct.

Mr. McCORMICK. Yes. The budget estimate is based on the preliminary reports we have from each of the States affected.

Mr. WHITTEN. We are going to request you to send it to the committee as soon as the information is available, so we will have a report

in detail showing where this program is to be enlarged. We are going to rely on the telephone information for the time being, but we would like to have on file with the committee the data as it becomes available.

RESTORATION OF STREAMS AND RELATED MEASURES

Now, as to restoration of streams and related measures; that is the type of program that is carried on in certain watersheds of the country, and it is the work that we have always recognized in this committee as being in the interest of the Nation as a whole. How is that work to be handled; do you have the details on that?

Mr. McCORMICK. The same answer would apply, that the same committees are making these surveys at this time, and as I say, we have the figures complete for Iowa. The others are coming in.

Mr. WHITTEN. Please send that information to us, and reserve the right to modify the figures as are needed to meet developments.

Mr. McCORMICK. Yes.

BASIS FOR ESTIMATE FOR EMERGENCY RESTORATION

Mr. WHITTEN. Your budget estimate of \$5.5 million for emergency restoration is broken down on page 8 of the justification. Is that just a rough estimate from the telephonic information that you have received, or is it a hard and fast figure?

Mr. McCORMICK. That is based on the factual figures that we had, but it will be necessary for the Soil Conservation Service to make adjustments when they actually get into the work, and can estimate more accurately the restoration costs.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman, representatives of the Soil Conservation Service have worked with the agricultural mobilization committees, in making these reconnaissance studies in the field. In some areas they are fairly complete, and in others, particularly where the floodwaters are just now receding, the data is necessarily very incomplete.

Mr. WHITTEN. I am not trying to make it too exact, but I want the record to show the facts as they exist. Certainly you want to reserve to yourself the right to modify the program, to increase it where the impact has been heavy, and to relax it where necessary.

Mr. McCORMICK. We know that will be done, because even though there was so much damage, until the ground is in such condition that you can get over it, it is difficult to determine the exact damage, and the amount will vary.

ESTIMATE OF DAMAGE

Mr. WHITTEN. What estimate do you have as to the amount of damage done in the area; that is, to personal property, to livestock, to land, and to growing crops?

Mr. McCORMICK. We have a report—Mr. Snyder, do you have any definite figures now?

Mr. SNYDER. We are in pretty much the same situation here. For example, we know that there have been some 303,000 acres of land damaged in Iowa.

Mr. McCORMICK. We have actual figures, as coming to us from the county and State mobilization committee; and we have the estimated figures coming to us from the State mobilization committees as a result of the telephone conversations to the counties. Those figures are pretty good; they are based originally on the telephone conversation directed to the States from these committees, and then these committees have gone back and gone over the counties and checked with the committee.

(The information requested is as follows:)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON FLOOD DAMAGE TO AGRICULTURAL LANDS, SPRING OF 1952

The States primarily affected are: Iowa, Missouri, Montana, Utah, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Kansas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. It has not been possible for some of the States, particularly those where the floodwaters have not receded, to furnish detailed information on the extent of damage. Overall estimates of damage, based on preliminary reports from State agricultural mobilization committees in the affected areas, are as follows:

Approximate number of farms directly damaged by overflow	10, 500
Approximate number of acres damaged:	
Cropland	662, 200
Noncropland	156, 900
Approximate total damage to agricultural lands	¹ \$100, 000, 000

¹ This amount may be higher if agricultural production is substantially impaired; it may be lower if immediate restoration efforts are successful.

An additional indication of damage is afforded by reports from several of the States affected, examples of which are as follows:

IOWA

1,854 farms directly damaged by overflow in six counties
 303,262 acres of cropland damaged
 28,180 acres of noncropland damaged
 690 miles of dikes and drainage ditches damaged
 126 on-farm levees damaged
 2,323 miles of fences damaged
 35,100 acres on which debris removal necessary
 20,000 acres require removal of silt or sand deposits or deep plowing
 19,000 acres of pasture damaged; 11,500 acres to be restored
 19,572 acres of hay damaged; 13,686 acres to be restored
 951,890 bushels of corn were damaged

SOUTH DAKOTA

1,633 farms in 28 counties directly damaged by overflow
 66,580 acres of cropland damaged
 42,020 acres of noncropland damaged
 21,305 acres valued at \$612,900 damaged beyond reclamation
 948 stock-water ponds damaged
 2 erosion-control dams damaged
 138.5 miles of dike and drainage ditches damaged
 725 miles of fences damaged
 8,775 acres require debris removal
 4,405 acres require removal of silt or sand deposits or deep plowing
 31,500 acres of pasture damaged
 35,040 acres of hay damaged; 29,300 acres to be restored
 38,630 bushels of corn, oats, and wheat stored on farms under CCC loan were damaged
 About 14,000 bushels of farm-stored grain not under loan were damaged

UTAH

30 miles of irrigation canals filled, or banks partially destroyed
 12,147 acres of cropland flooded
 25,661 acres of noncropland flooded
 1,800 acres ruined by sand, gravel, gullies, and erosion
 11 irrigation canal intakes destroyed
 15,000 acres damaged due to drought as result of destruction of irrigation canals

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TOO LATE

Mr. WHITTEN. We would like also to have for the record some discussion of the assistance already provided, that is, what has been done with the \$25 million emergency appropriation. Also, tell us what has been done by the FHA, and other agencies. Do you have that information?

Mr. McCORMICK. I think we can answer that pretty clearly. Out of the President's emergency fund, \$100,000 was made available to us on request for this emergency, to set up the livestock feeding program. We do not know just how much of that has been used.

Mr. WHITTEN. That is because you have not had the time to compile the figures as yet?

Mr. McCORMICK. Yes. But we know there was about \$27,000 allocated to Iowa, and we allocated \$10,000 to Missouri. The last report we had did not show what had been used of the \$27,000.

As far as livestock is concerned, sometimes a farmer would be feeding cattle and not know whom they belonged to. He would find himself feeding another man's livestock, but we felt that situation should be taken care of. Some 20,000 head of livestock were aided on that basis. As soon as the emergency operation is over there will be a complete accounting for that activity.

The actual emergency is over now unless there would be some small part left in Missouri.

The Farmers Home Administration furnished assistance in the last flood emergency, and will do so again, to farmers for loans for production of crops.

The same thing is true of the Federal land banks.

Now, as regards the Rural Electrification Administration: some of the co-ops were pretty hard hit, but they are handling their damage by doing some of their own work, and by bringing engineers from adjoining districts to help take care of the work. There again, it has hit the individual farmer more than it has the REA where their wires are down.

CLEARING AND RECONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION CANALS AND DRAINAGE DITCHES

Mr. ANDERSEN. I would like to ask one question. We have this situation, Mr. McCormick, in southwest Minnesota: I have three separate areas that I know of, each embracing some 30,000 to 70,000 acres of good farm land, as good as you want to see anywhere, which is now classified as waterlogged land, simply because the normal outlets for drainage, that is, the main channels, have clogged up through repetition of such floods as we have had this spring.

To me that is just as important in the way of conservation of land to drain this formerly fine farm land as to conserve soil in any other manner. To help open up these drainage outlets, where it is impossible for the local communities affected to do so, is, I think, a logical field for Federal assistance.

I am glad to see in the justifications here the statement that this money may be used in clearing and reconstruction of irrigation canals and drainage ditches.

Mr. McCORMICK. That is very definitely true. I know, during the last flood we did see many creeks that you speak about with the mouths near the river being completely stopped up, where the area was practically level and there was no drainage for some distance back.

Mr. ANDERSEN. The small tributaries which normally help to drain the level, or slightly rolling, farm areas in southwestern Minnesota are today unable to do a proper job because they have been silted up by floodwaters.

Mr. McCORMICK. From the standpoint of getting production, if we do not get the small streams flowing and repairs to drainage systems where water runs out on the adjacent land, the lands will be flooded.

Mr. ANDERSEN. That is correct. My point is that I hope you people will give attention to that problem, because it involves a tremendous amount of fine farm land which certainly cannot be allowed to go out of production.

STATUS OF FUNDS AND WORK UNDER FLOOD REHABILITATION ACT, 1952

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. McCormick, I should like for you to give us in detail the work that has been done under the funds which were made available for the Kansas-Missouri floods of last year, the status of the recovery in that area, and the status of the money which was made available, a part of which was continued available in a resolution we passed the other day.

Mr. McCORMICK. We would be mighty happy to do that.
(The information is as follows:)

Operations under Flood Rehabilitation Act, 1952

Conservation and use of agricultural land resources:		<i>Appropriation</i>
PMA for on-farm assistance.....		\$14, 700, 000
PMA for administrative expenses:		
County offices.....		940, 000
Washington and State offices.....		45, 000
SGS for on-farm technical assistance.....		615, 000
Extension Service for Assistant County Agents to advise farmers.....		180, 000
Total.....		16, 480, 000
Salaries and expenses, SCS: For emergency restoration work on tributary stream channels.....		1, 960, 000
For increase in disaster-loan revolving fund.....		30, 000, 000

Tentative allotments of flood rehabilitation funds

State	SCS channel restoration	Farm land restoration				
		SCS on farm technical assistance	PMA payments to farmers	PMA National and State operating expense	PMA county committee expense	Extension service educa- tional assistance
Illinois.....	\$19,786	\$3,016	\$240,000	\$1,000	\$11,000	-----
Iowa.....	40,085	15,608	600,000	7,200	65,000	-----
Kansas.....	1,140,949	270,566	6,160,000	15,080	395,000	\$71,000
Missouri.....	386,629	84,276	7,000,000	15,930	395,000	90,000
Nebraska.....	337,051	52,169	400,000	3,290	50,000	-----
Oklahoma.....	20,971	4,822	300,000	2,000	24,000	13,800
District of Columbia.....	3,200	12,100	-----	500	-----	-----
Unallotted.....	¹ 11,329	¹ 172,440	-----	-----	-----	5,200
Total.....	1,960,000	615,000	14,700,000	45,000	940,000	180,000

¹ Availability of funds not used by June 30, 1952, to be extended, pursuant to provisions of the urgent deficiency bill, as reported by the House Committee on Appropriations.

Farm land restoration.—The program for farm land restoration operations under this act was formulated prior to its passage and was signed by the Secretary on October 25, 1951, the day following approval of the act.

Operations are confined to 8 counties in Illinois, 24 counties in Iowa, 91 counties in Kansas, 62 counties in Missouri, 19 counties in Nebraska, and 10 counties in Oklahoma. All these counties have been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as disaster areas under Public Law 38, approved Apr. 6, 1949.

State and county PMA committees may select from the following list the measures for payments to farmers:

- (a) Clearing debris.
- (b) Emergency ditchings.
- (c) Clearing out drainage systems.
- (d) Leveling land by filling holes or gullies caused by floodwaters.
- (e) Turning under sand deposits by deep plowing.
- (f) Repairing or replacing fences necessary for proper land use.
- (g) Planting or replanting pastures and hay crops.
- (h) Planting cover crops or emergency forage crops.
- (i) Replacing or repairing erosion control structures.
- (j) Rehabilitation of stock water ponds and other stock water facilities.
- (k) Special tillage of silted and waterlogged land.

Soil Conservation Service has responsibility for determining need and practicability of practices (b), (c), (d), (e), (i), (j), and (k), and responsibility for arranging for construction designs, on site layout and field supervision for practices (b), (i) and (j). In the area generally there has been a very heavy sign-up by farmers affected by the flood for assistance under this part of this program. For practices started by the farmer prior to November 15, 1951, retroactive approval by the county committees is permitted. Subsequent to that date prior approval is required.

The rate of assistance for each restoration practice is recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee. It may not exceed 80 percent of the average cost of performance of the practice; the average cost may be that for a State and county, a part of a county, or a farm as determined by the State committee.

A group of farmers may, with the approval of the county and State committees perform designated amounts of practices on a group basis affecting more than one farm. For purposes of payments practices carried out under such an approved agreement will be recorded as having been carried out on the farms of producers who performed the practice.

County committees have approved large number of applications and work is proceeding as fast as contractors and other limitations permit. Much of the work, for example, turning under sand deposits by deep plowing, requires special equipment and is being done by contractors. By reason of the nature of the program and to avoid the need for large cash outlays by the farmer, encouragement is given to practices performed with materials and services furnished through the program. Payments are made direct to contractors for services and materials up to the amount of the approved payment for the practice; the farmer

paying the difference. All disbursements to date have been for the furnishing of services and materials. For direct payments to farmers the installation of the practice must be complete and be approved by the County committee and application for payment made by the farmer.

The total of all payments made in connection with the 1952 Farm Land Restoration Program to any person may not exceed the sum of \$2,500.

The extension Service assists in this Farm Land Restoration work by furnishing advice on rehabilitation practices particularly renovation and repair of farm and home property. For this purpose, temporary assistant county agricultural and home demonstration agents have been added to the staffs of certain counties in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma most in need.

EMERGENCY RESTORATION OF CHANNEL CAPACITY

Much of the flooded area remained under water or otherwise was in such condition due to snow and ice as to prevent equipment operation for long periods after funds were made available to the States for channel restoration work, late in November 1951. Despite these handicaps and the extensive arrangements involved in securing easements, rights-of-way, as well as the need for concerted action of the local people to follow the most effective plans, the work has moved forward rapidly. As of May 15 contracts had been awarded and work was completed or under way at a total cost of some \$1,529,000. Based on the number of jobs reviewed, surveyed, and ready for operations it is expected that about 90 percent of the available funds will be obligated by June 30.

Delay in starting additional jobs and in completing many of those under way has resulted from the recurrence of high water again this spring, backing water over several jobs ready for restoration work. With improvement in this situation, the work will be pushed rapidly to completion, but extension of the availability of funds beyond June 30, 1952, is required for the reasons cited above in order to complete the program.

Emergency work of this nature requires the voluntary cooperation of hundreds of landowners and operators, county and State officials, and the Federal Government. The work of soil conservation district governing bodies, county mobilization committees, and other local leaders is invaluable in facilitating such cooperation.

As of May 15, 1952, accomplishments by States were as follows:

In the State of Kansas, where a much greater channel restoration need occurred than in any other State, with an allocation of \$1,140,949, 375 miles of channels have been cleared of debris and sediment plugs of a total of 654 miles planned. Cleaning and reconstruction of minor drainage ditches has been done on 37 miles out of 75 miles planned. Dikes to close cut-offs involving the moving of approximately 184,000 cubic yards of earth have been constructed out of a total of 299,000 cubic yards expected to be moved. One mile of stream bank has been protected with riprap and by other means to prevent channel changes.

In Nebraska, with an allocation of \$337,051, 227 miles of channels have been cleared of debris and sediment plugs out of a total of 349 miles planned. A total of 36,500 cubic yards of earth has been moved in the construction of dikes to close cut-offs on stream channels out of a total of 49,000 cubic yards planned. Some 30 miles of minor drainage ditches have been cleaned or reconstructed out of 62 miles planned.

In Missouri, with an allocation of \$390,129, contracts have been let for 40 jobs for the cleaning and reconstruction of 51.2 miles of minor drainage ditches covering 621,110 cubic yards excavation; 13 jobs have been completed on 15 miles of ditch with 104,510 cubic yards excavation. Seventeen additional jobs are under way with 12.3 miles of ditch cleaning completed covering 70,200 cubic yards excavation. On these 17 jobs, there remains to be done 33.3 miles of ditch cleaning and reconstruction involving 285,650 cubic yards excavation.

There are 10 jobs under contract but on which work has not yet begun due to high water. This covers some 24 miles of cleaning of drainage ditches involving 230,950 cubic yards excavation.

There are eight jobs for which bid invitations have been issued covering 15.1 miles of ditch cleanout involving 179,000 cubic yards of excavation—and for which contracts are expected to be awarded very soon.

In Oklahoma, with an allocation of \$20,971, work has been completed under 3 contracts on the removal of debris and sediment plugs in stream channels at 13 sites. Some 11,000 cubic yards of earth were moved to repair breeched levees.

In Iowa, with an allocation of \$40,085, four contracts have been let for the cleaning and reconstruction of 4.1 miles of minor drainage ditches but due to

high water it has not been possible to start work. It is anticipated, however, that these jobs can be completed by June 30. One contract has been let for construction of 1 structure for stabilization of major gullies, involving 152 cubic yards concrete and 19,200 cubic yards earth moving.

In Illinois, with an allocation of \$19,786, two contracts have been let for the clearing and reconstruction of 2.5 miles of minor drainage ditches involving 23,800 cubic yards of excavation.

Disaster loan, revolving fund.—An additional amount of \$30,000,000 was appropriated to this fund. Somewhat over \$13,000,000 was available in the fund on July 1, 1951, and about \$19,900,000 has been collected and deposited to the fund through April 30 of this fiscal year.

Loans by States July 1, 1951, to April 30, 1952, in States affected by flood are as follows:

Illinois, 36 initial loans and 1 subsequent loan.....	\$42, 655
Iowa, 214 initial loans.....	167, 175
Kansas, 691 initial loans and 88 subsequent loans.....	964, 972
Missouri, 3,679 initial loans and 320 subsequent loans.....	7, 666, 095
Nebraska, 19 initial loans.....	16, 075
Oklahoma, 847 initial loans and 114 subsequent loans.....	781, 405

In addition to the six States listed above, several counties have recently been designated as flood-stricken areas in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Utah.

Loans to date have been made for production purposes, for the purchase of livestock and equipment, to some extent for building repairs and replacement, and for land restoration in connection with the farmer's contribution to land restoration costs, a part of which are covered by ACP (farm land restoration) payments as discussed above. It is anticipated that initial loans will continue to be made to applicants in the flood-stricken areas during the balance of this calendar year and during the spring of 1953. A substantial number of loans for building restoration are expected to be made this summer and in the spring of 1953.

It will be necessary to continue the financing of many of the farmers in these areas for one, two, and three crop years after the initial loans are made before these borrowers will recover to a point where they can return to their normal sources of credit.

Mr. WHITTEN. I believe that is all I have at this time. Are there any questions, Mr. Stigler?

Mr. STIGLER. No questions.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Andersen?

Mr. ANDERSEN. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. WHITTEN. If there are no further questions that will be all. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. McCORMICK. Thank you.

REHABILITATION OF LAND IN FLOODED AREAS

WITNESS

HON. BEN F. JENSEN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF IOWA

Mr. WHITTEN. We will now hear from Mr. Jensen, who, as we all know, is a member of the Appropriations Committee and has worked with us through the years. We will be glad to have your statement, Mr. Jensen.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity to come before this committee in support of this item of \$20,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture to do this job of rehabilitating the land in the flooded areas over this Nation. As you know my district was greatly affected by the recent flood, as it has been by floods in many past years.

I received information from the Housing and Home Finance Corporation a few days after we passed the \$25,000,000 disaster relief appropriation to the effect that they could use part of that money to drain water off of the land back of the levees, and to take debris off the land, and to take off sand which has flooded onto the land in some places as much as three and four feet deep.

Then a few days later I was informed that it was not possible to use any of that \$25,000,000 for the purpose of rehabilitating the land. These people, not only in my district, but in all flooded areas of the United States will receive no assistance from that \$25,000,000 appropriation.

Now, I want to tell you folks a little about the flood, especially in my district. I have a little pamphlet here which was put out by Council Bluffs, the Nonpareil of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and it is entitled "Man Against the Missouri."

I will hold this up here to give you a little idea of how that territory looked. There is a farmstead [indicating] where the water is up close to the second-story window. Here is a picture of the water north of Council Bluffs where the river was about 15 miles wide from bluff to bluff, a few miles north of Council Bluffs.

Naturally the folks out there, like in other places downstream, such as in your district, Chairman Cannon, have spent so much money in the past years to rehabilitate themselves and to build levees and to hold the water off their lands that the time has come when they simply do not have credit at the banks any longer, and they don't have the money with which to do the job. So, this is a case where the people cannot help themselves. The Federal Government has responsibility here because of the fact that these floods occur on Federal streams, and it has just become such a great problem, and involves such a terrific expenditure that the people, as I say, cannot handle it themselves.

Mr. CANNON. Right there, Mr. Jensen, this is very rich agricultural land, and very productive land. It is perhaps the most productive land in the Nation.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. CANNON. We have been urged by the Department of Agriculture to increase production, so that this becomes a national problem. Getting the land back into production again is not only a local problem, but it is a national problem in its effect upon the national food supply.

Mr. JENSEN. It is a national problem, Mr. Chairman, I would say. Certainly, unless we have food in sufficient quantities we are not going to be successful in any war, as you all well know. If we do not get this surplus water off of this land in time to get in a crop this year there will be millions of acres of the finest and most productive land in America that will not raise a crop.

Mr. CANNON. Is this amount which is requested here sufficient to meet the needs of the situation?

Mr. JENSEN. Oh, no; I do not think so. Of course, there is one thing that we must consider. In the regular agriculture appropriation bill there is some \$60,000,000 for the Soil Conservation Service. Of course, that is mostly used to hire technicians in the 24,000 soil-conservation districts. However, there is very little money in your

regular agriculture appropriation bill that can be used for the purpose for which this \$20,000,000 is intended.

Mr. ANDERSEN. There is another thing, Mr. Jensen, that we have to keep in mind, which is that this money is being requested not only for your area, but that a good many other States are involved.

Mr. JENSEN. Oh, yes. We have floods all over the country. We have floods in Utah and in Colorado, and there are floods frequently in Minnesota on the Mississippi.

Mr. ANDERSEN. May I quote from the justifications, Mr. Jensen? It says here:

The States primarily affected are: Iowa, Missouri, Montana, Utah, Nebraska, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. WHITTEN. I might say, Mr. Jensen, that this subcommittee is in thorough sympathy with the problem and is conversant with the need to repair and restore these stream channels. I personally sat on the subcommittee which handled the Kansas-Missouri flood last year, at which time it was recommended by some that the Government guarantee against losses from floods. There is no question but what the tragedies and losses resulting from flood are sufficiently great that we wish somebody could give assurance against such damage. But it was believed by the subcommittee, and its action was approved by the Congress, that there was no way to give such a guarantee against loss from floods and to finance such a problem. While lots of people suffer great losses, the losses that the individuals suffer are no more than someone suffers along a little creek bank.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. WHITTEN. It was felt that through other regular programs of the Government we should strengthen this work in these areas where we have this type of problem so that these conditions may be improved. This item or request comes in through the Soil Conservation Service and the PMA, and additional funds will be made available through those regular programs to meet special needs in this area.

Now, I would like to mention one further point.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. WHITTEN. Last year we spent about \$60,000,000 for this purpose, and due to the emergency tragedies there was \$25,000,000 appropriated recently for emergency disaster relief. This appropriation will be \$20,000,000. I agree that we must provide the relief. But it does point up the fact that behind all of this is the way that we have let the country behind these streams erode during the years past. It points up once again the need to strengthen the watershed and flood-control program which this committee has tried so hard through the years to get adequate funds for. I hope that we all can join in getting the Budget Bureau to realize that adequate funds for that type of soil-conservation work are greatly needed.

All that this subcommittee could do for 1953 was transfer \$700,000 from surveys to construction work. I am in hopes that we can come forward with an additional budget request for survey work so that we can provide that badly needed work in these watersheds.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes, sir; that is right; that is flood prevention.

Mr. WHITTEN. That is right.

Mr. ANDERSEN. Mr. Jensen, I want to point out one statement in the justification, in which are stated various purposes for the need for these supplemental funds and this particular item. It says:

Farmers require assistance in the repair of damage and rehabilitation of land and improvements on individual farms, as well as for community or group enterprises affecting more than individual farms such as restoring channel capacity, cleaning and reconstructing irrigation canals and drainage ditches, constructing levees and dikes, and providing emergency protection for stream banks.

I want to say that I know the region that Mr. Jensen speaks of very well, and I know just what he is up against. It is a tremendous problem, and they certainly do need help there, but it is also needed through my district up farther north. The drainage of floodwaters off of thousands of acres of formerly good farm land will be made possible only through Federal assistance for the opening of drainage outlets. This certainly should come under the purview of these requested funds.

We have another project up there of 44,000 acres in my district along similar lines where they need relief.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that all of these things should be taken into consideration when we spend this money and I am certainly hopeful that the committee will act favorably on this recommendation.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Jensen, we thank you. We know of your great and continuing interest in soil-conservation matters. We know, further, that you did not wait until this emergency existed to come in and work in their behalf.

Mr. JENSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I want to say this, that there is no subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee that has done a finer job in looking after the things that are necessary to be done to conserve our precious soil.

I am always very happy to work with you, and I agree with you on your watershed program 100 percent, and I shall always be at your service whenever I can assist in any way in carrying it out.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEFICIENCIES AND ARMY CIVIL FUNCTIONS

JOHN H. KERR, North Carolina, Chairman

CLARENCE CANNON, Missouri

GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin

LOUIS C. RABAUT, Michigan

GERALD R. FORD, Jr., Michigan

CHRISTOPHER C. McGRATH, New

York¹

CORPS OF ENGINEERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

EMERGENCY FUND—FLOOD CONTROL

WITNESS

BRIG. GEN. C. H. CHORPENING, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
FOR CIVIL WORKS

Mr. CANNON. The committee has before it an estimate in the amount of \$25,000,000 for the Corps of Engineers as contained in House Document 469.

¹ Temporarily assigned.

Amounts available for obligation

	Presently available, 1952	Revised estimate, 1952	Difference
Appropriation or estimate.....	\$10,000,000	\$35,000,000	+\$25,000,000
Prior-year balance available.....	7,685,261	7,685,261	-----
Obligations incurred.....	17,685,261	42,685,261	+25,000,000
Comparative transfer from "Flood control, general".....	96,255	96,255	-----
Total obligations.....	17,781,516	42,781,516	+25,000,000

Obligations by activities

	Presently available, 1952	Revised estimate, 1952	Difference
Emergency flood-control work.....	\$17,781,516	\$42,781,516	+\$25,000,000

Obligations by objects

	Presently available, 1952	Revised estimate, 1952	Difference
Total number of permanent positions.....	947	1,492	+545
Full-time equivalent of all other positions.....	153	238	+85
Average number of all employees.....	1,055	1,652	+597
Average salaries and grades:			
General schedule grades:			
Average salary.....	\$4,565	\$4,565	-----
Average grade.....	GS-6.1	GS-6.1	-----
Crafts, protective, and custodial grades:			
Average salary.....	\$3,400	\$3,400	-----
Average grade.....	CPC-4.7	CPC-4.7	-----
Ungraded positions: Average salary.....	\$3,042	\$3,042	-----
01 Personal services:			
Permanent positions.....	\$3,753,586	\$5,648,586	+\$1,895,000
Part-time and temporary positions.....	395,000	650,000	+255,000
Regular pay in excess of 52-week base.....	14,414	14,414	-----
Payment above basic rates.....	283,000	633,000	+350,000
Total personal services.....	4,446,000	6,946,000	+2,500,000
02 Travel.....	178,000	278,000	+100,000
03 Transportation of things.....	85,000	185,000	+100,000
04 Communication services.....	30,000	40,000	+10,000
05 Rents and utility services.....	350,000	600,000	+250,000
06 Printing and reproduction.....	600	600	-----
07 Other contractual services.....	10,835,436	27,773,436	+16,938,000
08 Supplies and materials.....	1,500,000	6,500,000	+5,000,000
09 Equipment.....	350,000	450,000	+100,000
15 Taxes and assessments.....	6,480	8,480	+2,000
Total obligations.....	17,781,516	42,781,516	+25,000,000

Mr. CANNON. General Chorpeneing, we will be glad if you will give us a statement on this estimate which is based on damages resulting from recent floods.

GENERAL STATEMENT

General CHORPENING. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I came here prepared, if the committee desires, to give a little presentation on the recent flood. It will take a little time; and if the chairman wishes it, I will go into that.

Mr. CANNON. This is an important estimate, and we are very anxious to know as much about it as possible. We would appreciate it if you would give us anything on the subject which you think is pertinent.

General CHORPENING. I will just summarize it for the committee. It is pretty generally known that we have had the flood of record on the upper Missouri River. That flood was occasioned not from rain, which caused the flood we had last year on the Kansas and lower Missouri Rivers, but from an exceptionally heavy snow cover, a very rapid melting of that snow cover; and, with the ground frozen, all the water ran off. That is what caused the flood.

The first federally constructed projects down the river are at Omaha and Council Bluffs. Although the Omaha levee was constructed to withstand a river height of 26.6 feet, that was based on having storage provided in the upstream dams. Those structures not being in place and the stage predicted at Omaha and Council Bluffs being 31.5, it was apparent that unless something were done, and done rapidly, that stage would overtop those structures at Omaha and Council Bluffs. Accordingly, the Chief of Engineers issued an order that additional heights be placed on the floodwall and levees there, and all available resources of the Corps of Engineers throughout the country were assembled to assist in that flood fight.

That was done; and, as everybody knows, we were successful in that flood fight. Due to those successful efforts, we succeeded in saving, through the holding of those levees and floodwalls there—and certain agricultural levees below—over \$160 million worth of damage on the river.

Now, I do not believe there is any further statement necessary unless some of the members wish to ask me questions on the general matter of the flood.

STATEMENT BY THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

Mr. FORD. Recently I have seen several statements reported in the newspapers and supposedly made by General Pick, which indicated that he felt that the Congress was responsible for the damage inasmuch as certain funds had not been appropriated for the construction of several projects. Was that inaccurate reporting, or was that the statement the general made?

General CHORPENING. I did not hear nor do I know of any statement that the Chief of Engineers made to that effect. The Chief of Engineers did make this statement: that, if in 1945 or 1946, immediately after the war, the Corps of Engineers had been given permission to go full steam ahead and given all the funds that were required, the three projects involved—that is, Fort Randall, Oahe, and Garrison—could have been completed.

Mr. FORD. I think it would be very helpful for everybody concerned if we had in the record a table showing when each of these projects was authorized, what the Corps of Engineers requested, what the Bureau of the Budget allowed, and what the Congress appropriated, so that we can have the full picture. Can you supply that for the record?

General CHORPENING. Yes, sir.

(The data requested is as follows:)

Project	Corps of Engineers request to Bureau of Budget	Approved budget estimate	Appropriation
Garrison Reservoir, N. Dak.:			
Fiscal year 1946.....	\$2,500,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,500,000
Fiscal year 1947.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Fiscal year 1948.....	34,750,000	27,750,000	20,105,625
Fiscal year 1949.....	39,400,000	30,400,000	26,000,000
Fiscal year 1950.....	40,500,000	31,000,000	27,500,000
Fiscal year 1951.....	37,500,000	35,000,000	30,969,000
Fiscal year 1952.....	38,000,000	37,083,700	37,083,700
Fiscal year 1953.....	39,916,300	34,000,000	(¹)
Oahe Reservoir, N. Dak. and S. Dak.:			
Fiscal year 1946.....	450,000	(Pl) 200,000	(Pl) 450,000
Fiscal year 1947.....	700,000	(Pl) 700,000	(Pl) 700,000
Fiscal year 1948.....	6,250,000	6,050,000	(Pl) 850,000
Fiscal year 1949.....	13,500,000	(Pl) 175,000	2,000,000
Fiscal year 1950.....	55,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Fiscal year 1951.....	15,000,000	6,000,000	3,600,000
Fiscal year 1952.....	13,000,000	3,770,000	3,770,000
Fiscal year 1953.....	6,230,000	3,500,000	(¹)
Fort Randall Reservoir, S. Dak.:			
Fiscal year 1946.....	300,000	(Pl) 100,000	(Pl) 300,000
Fiscal year 1947.....	400,000	(Pl) 400,000	3,500,000
Fiscal year 1948.....	21,350,000	17,850,000	9,000,000
Fiscal year 1949.....	34,640,000	20,000,000	18,000,000
Fiscal year 1950.....	37,500,000	25,500,000	23,000,000
Fiscal year 1951.....	37,500,000	37,500,000	34,000,000
Fiscal year 1952.....	35,870,000	34,699,000	34,699,000
Fiscal year 1953.....	37,500,000	37,500,000	(¹)

¹ Pending.

NOTE.—All 3 projects were authorized as part of the Missouri River plan in the Flood Control Act of 1944.

BASIS OF THE ESTIMATE

Mr. CANNON. What is the basis of your estimate?

General CHORPENING. The basis of the estimate for the \$25,000,000 of funds, here, sir, is that with the funds available and appropriated; with all the expenses that we had in connection with the emergency flood fighting in 1951, plus the great expenses that we have had in 1952, and the requirements for the repair of flood structures, both Federal and private levees, that we will need \$25 million more, as has been requested of this committee and the Congress to, first, reimburse project funds, and to give us sufficient funds to go ahead now on a program of emergency repairs to levees.

We are right now at the time of year when this work can really be done, and if we can go in now, let contracts, and start on these repairs, we can get a great amount of the work done during the coming summer and fall. If we are delayed it will run over until the next spring and may not be completed by the flood period of next year.

APPLICATION OF FUNDS REQUESTED

Mr. CANNON. How will these funds be applied?

General CHORPENING. These funds will be applied to taking care of the expenses that we have already had in connection with the flood fight, and the repairing of flood control structures damaged by the flood, both Federal and private, sir, and \$5,000,000 in addition is for our regular emergency revolving fund, because we now have imminent flood threats in other parts of the Nation. Right now they are having floods in Utah and Nevada, and we expect that we are going to have serious trouble in California and perhaps New Mexico.

COMPARISON WITH FORMER FLOODS

Mr. CANNON. How does this cost compare with former floods in the area, for example, the 1951 flood in Kansas and the 1947 Mississippi River flood?

General CHORPENING. Well, the funds that we are asking here are greater than were required for the 1947 flood, and the flood of 1951 on the Kansas River and lower Missouri. The 1951 flood on the Kansas was the greatest of record, and the flood this year on the Missouri was the greatest of record above Kansas City.

Mr. CANNON. The damage done by the floods this year does not approach that done by the 1951 Kansas-Missouri floods, does it?

General CHORPENING. That is correct.

SOURCE OF EXPENDITURES TO DATE

Mr. CANNON. You have spent a large amount of money in emergency work and flood fighting in this area. What were the sources of these funds?

General CHORPENING. We have taken those funds from unobligated balances still remaining in other projects throughout the Nation.

Mr. CANNON. And that money must be replaced?

General CHORPENING. Yes, sir.

REPAIRS TO FEDERAL AND PRIVATE LEVEES

Mr. CANNON. You are repairing both Federal and private levees. How much money are you spending, respectively, on private and Federal levees, or haven't you made any distinction?

General CHORPENING. We do. Obviously, within the limit of funds we will make our first effort, and we will move in very rapidly, on the Federal levees, those that have been built with Federal funds, and which in the over-all protect a greater area, a greater population, and a greater concentration of industry. That does not mean that we will overlook the repair of private levees which the Congress has set up under law that we do. We will proceed with that also as rapidly as we can, to the extent of available money.

Mr. CANNON. What is your authority for spending Federal funds on private levees?

General CHORPENING. Under section 210 of the 1950 Flood Control Act, the latest legislation, and previous acts.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE JUNE RISES

Mr. CANNON. What preparations have you made, and what is your request herein in anticipation of the June rise?

General CHORPENING. We are going ahead now making our plans for the repair of the Federal agricultural levees which were breached. I have actually directed the movement of some dredges in there to fill up some "blue holes." We are taking in applications and we are making field reconnaissances on the private levees to learn which ones are damaged so that we may be able to go in as promptly as possible. By no means will we be able, other than in very critical locations, to get in and repair the private levees, or to get the Federal levees done before the June rise. It must be appreciated that after a flood the

ground conditions are very, very bad. They are muddy, and we must do a proper job. We will do all we can, sir, ahead of that time.

Mr. CANNON. How much money will you be able to obligate in anticipation and in preparation for the June rise?

General CHORPENING. I would hesitate to name a figure. It will depend upon just when we will have the funds available. Days are of importance now.

Mr. CANNON. Approximately.

General CHORPENING. I would say we might be able to obligate about half of the \$25,000,000 between now and that time.

We will go ahead on that, but I am thinking more of getting this work done so we will be ahead of next year's rise.

REPAIRS TO DATE

Mr. CANNON. What repairs have you been able to make up to this time, and what money have you allocated for these repairs in the basins of the Missouri and the Mississippi?

General CHORPENING. We have allocated no funds for repairs. In fact, we have told the field not to go ahead with the repair of levees until the money is appropriated by Congress.

Mr. CANNON. Then you are awaiting appropriation of the funds contained in this estimate.

General CHORPENING. Yes, we felt the sense of the Congress was that you wanted us to go ahead and fight the flood, but when it comes to doing this repair work we do not feel justified in proceeding without the appropriation of funds for that purpose.

WORK IN THE KANSAS BASIN

Mr. CANNON. What have you done in the Kansas Basin to repair damage done by the 1951 floods.

General CHORPENING. We went ahead last year after the flood using available emergency repair funds but since no funds are now available we are not proceeding with the work until additional emergency funds are appropriated.

Mr. CANNON. You are now awaiting funds for the continuance of this work in the Kansas Basin?

General CHORPENING. Yes. Some work is under way from previously let contracts, but we are not undertaking any new work at this time, sir.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS REQUEST OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Mr. CANNON. These funds, when appropriated under this estimate, will be available for emergencies in any flood regions, will they not?

General CHORPENING. That is correct, sir.

Mr. CANNON. How does the \$25 million requested in this estimate compare with the original request which you submitted to the Bureau of the Budget?

General CHORPENING. We asked the Bureau of the Budget for \$35 million, sir.

Mr. CANNON. Then the Bureau of the Budget cut your estimate \$10 million before submitting it to the Congress?

General CHORPENING. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. What will be the effect of this reduction of \$10 million in your original request?

General CHORPENING. The effect of that, sir, will be that the repair of a considerable amount of private levees will not be accomplished.

Mr. CANNON. You cannot do a complete job with \$25 million?

General CHORPENING. That is correct, sir.

Mr. CANNON. You consider the minimum required to complete the work \$35 million?

General CHORPENING. That is correct, sir.

Mr. CANNON. In the event that Congress followed the recommendation of the budget and gives you only \$25 million, will that mean that sooner or later we must spend the other \$10 million?

General CHORPENING. That is correct, as we estimate it, or else that work will be left undone.

Mr. CANNON. If we do not spend it now, we will have to spend it eventually would it not be on the part of economy and good business management to provide it all at once and do a complete job at this time?

General CHORPENING. We consider it so, and that is the way I presented our case to the Bureau of the Budget.

PROJECTS DELETED BY THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Mr. McGRATH. In the event that you receive \$25 million instead of the \$35 million you requested what projects specifically would you have to put aside, or delayed?

General CHORPENING. Specifically, sir, the great bulk of the private levees would have to be delayed or omitted. I am sure that the Congress would expect us to repair Federal projects first and get into private levees later. Also additional important work at Kansas City and in the Kansas Basin resulting from last year's flood will have to be delayed or omitted.

The Budget estimate includes a small amount over and above the requirements to repair the federally constructed levees. This excess will be used to do what we can on the other necessary work but it is not nearly enough to do the full job. We will have to make a selection, and it will be very hard to justify to local people why certain levees are repaired and others in similar condition are not repaired. We will, of course, consider all of the needed work in comparison with the total of funds available. But I cannot promise that much of the private levee repair can be accomplished, nor the additional work at Kansas City.

Mr. McGRATH. If you did not repair these private levees, would all of that land, which is chiefly farm land, be out of a production for at least a year, or perhaps longer?

General CHORPENING. That is correct, sir. We would be unable to get them repaired so that in the spring of 1953 they would be in shape to resist floods, and farmers would not dare risk investing money in crops in unprotected areas.

Mr. McGRATH. Would not that have a very material effect upon our food supply for the Nation?

General CHORPENING. That is correct, sir; these river bottoms are very fertile and grow large yields.

AUTHORIZATION OF THE EMERGENCY FUND

Mr. DAVIS. There seems to be some confusion as to just what and how much you are authorized to do with this money. Would you review that briefly for me?

General CHORPENING. Would it be well to read the basic legislation that covers this?

Mr. DAVIS. If you think that is the best way to explain it.

General CHORPENING. That is what we go back to and that is where we derive our authority. The latest, and the provision of law that is in effect now, is section 210 of the 1950 act passed on May 17, 1950. I will read:

SEC. 210. That section 5 of the Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941, as amended by section 12 of the Flood Control Act of 1946, and as further amended by section 206 of the Flood Control Act of 1948, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"That there is hereby authorized an emergency fund in the amount of \$15,000,000 to be expended in rescue work or in the repair, restoration, or maintenance of any flood-control work threatened or destroyed by flood, including the strengthening, raising, extending, or other modification thereof as may be necessary in the discretion of the Chief of Engineers for the adequate functioning of the work for flood control. The appropriation of such moneys as may be necessary for the initial establishment of this fund and for its replenishment on an annual basis, is hereby authorized: *Provided*, That pending the appropriation of said sum, the Secretary of the Army may allot, from existing flood-control appropriations, such sums as may be necessary for the immediate prosecution of the work herein authorized, such appropriations to be reimbursed from the appropriation herein authorized when made: *And provided further*, That the Chief of Engineers is authorized, in the prosecution of work in connection with rescue operations, or in conducting other flood-emergency work, to acquire on a rental basis such motor vehicles including passenger cars and busses as in his discretion are deemed necessary."

That is the legislation under which the funds are administered.

RELATIONSHIP TO DISASTER RELIEF PROGRAM

Mr. DAVIS. That appears to be a very broad authorization. How would work under this appropriation tie in with that which is being done under the disaster relief program which Mr. Foley administers?

General CHORPENING. Nothing that we are proposing to do with these funds overlaps in any way with what Mr. Foley of the Housing and Home Finance Administration will do with those funds. These funds will be used, of course, exactly as this law states and within the purview of this law. I am not too familiar with the law that covers those funds, but I understand they will take care of the rehabilitation of private property, or business or utilities which we do not enter into. This estimate is in connection with flood fighting, rescue work, and for the repair of existing flood-control works.

Mr. DAVIS. We have had previous testimony that this money is going to remove the water from the land and allow crops to be made this year. As I interpret what you have told us, however, it is purely for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of something like this in 1953; is that correct?

General CHORPENING. That is correct. In the case of large levees, such as the agricultural levees, where flood water has gone in behind the levee, we will do such drainage operations as are required in connection with the repair, but drainage operations, as such—going

ahead and pumping the water off the land—we will not do with these funds. We will only do it where it is an essential part in connection with doing a proper repair job.

PERSONNEL

Mr. DAVIS. What is the reason for the increase in personnel?

General CHORPENING. The personnel sheet that comes along with our justification is the usual and required sheet that we must prepare. I must tell the committee, that to try to determine precisely how many people additional we may require to do this kind of a job is almost impossible. We have made the best estimate we could. We will do the work with the minimum of personnel in our affected districts.

I may say the flood fight we carried on at Council Bluffs in Omaha was essentially done with our people that we brought in. We brought them in from New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Paul, Rock Island, St. Louis, from all up and down the river and from other districts. We concentrated all the people that we had in the corps that knew how to fight floods, and we brought in equipment and we did it rapidly.

To carry out this work, the Corps of Engineers will require engineers, survey field parties, administrative and supply people. The bulk of the construction work will be done under contract, and to effect the preparation of the specifications, engineers and administrative personnel will be needed. Our estimate of personnel requirements is as shown on the sheets that are a part of the justification and have been made a part of the record.

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION

Mr. FORD. General Chorpening, I would like to have you turn to the second sheet of the justifications where you set forth at the top of the page the amounts available of obligation.

I do not quite follow the presentation. It begins, "Appropriation, or estimate presently available, 1952, \$10,000,000." That is for the fiscal year 1952?

General CHORPENING. Yes, sir; that was in the regular appropriation bill.

Mr. FORD. It was passed by the Congress in October of 1951?

General CHORPENING. Yes.

Mr. FORD. What is the item, "Prior balance available"?

General CHORPENING. That was the amount that was unobligated on June 30, 1951, from previous appropriations under the emergency fund.

Mr. FORD. In other words, the unobligated previous appropriations available which total \$7,685,261, plus the \$10,000,000 that was made available in the fiscal year 1952, is what you have to start your emergency flood control with during the fiscal year 1952?

General CHORPENING. May I explain it this way, Mr. Ford? On June 30, 1951, we had the \$7,685,261. I may say that we had that because the fiscal year 1951 was the year that we had very few floods throughout the country. It was a good year. We did not use much of the funds. Now, with the appropriations act which passed at the end of October 1951, we received the replenishment which was

\$10,000,000, so as of that time we had \$10,000,000 more, but in the meanwhile most of the unobligated balance and more too had been spent for the 1951 flood.

Mr. FORD. Which occurred in the fiscal year 1952?

General CHORPENING. That is correct, sir.

July 1951 is the actual date of that flood.

Mr. FORD. What was the status of this fund as of January 1, 1952?

General CHORPENING. I do not know whether we have that with us.

The committee will recall we appeared here requesting \$5,750,000 in the supplemental about 6 weeks or 2 months ago. That is taken into consideration in arriving at what we require now.

Mr. FORD. According to your testimony in the regular budget hearings on page 513 as of December 31, 1951, you had available unexpended and unobligated \$4,351,089.

General CHORPENING. That is the correct figure, sir. It will be recalled that we only got the additional \$10 million in early November. The reconstruction work in the Kansas Citys was very involved. There was reconstruction work on those concrete flood walls. I believe that we had not yet awarded contracts for all that work, and that accounted for the large unobligated balance at that time.

Mr. FORD. Would the funds which you requested in the third supplemental bill be included in this fund, also?

General CHORPENING. The \$5,750,000 in the third supplemental appropriation are scheduled for use at the Kansas City and to replenish our stock of sandbags.

Mr. FORD. That would be an extra cushion in addition to what you have here, then?

General CHORPENING. Not a cushion, sir. We have taken that into consideration in arriving at what we require now to pay off our debts and to do the work that we know is needed.

Mr. FORD. In other words, to take care of the floods of 1951 and 1952 you would get the \$10 million that you have under the present appropriation, plus the \$7 million that you had from previous years, plus the \$5 million that you requested several months ago, plus \$25 million which you are seeking in this bill, plus the \$10 million which the Bureau of the Budget did not grant you?

General CHORPENING. If \$35 million were appropriated; yes, sir.

Mr. FORD. Is that an all-time high in emergency funds of this sort being requested?

General CHORPENING. I think it is. We have had emergency requests before. There was one on the Columbia in 1948. How much was appropriated in 1927 after the big flood on the Mississippi I do not recall, but I would suspect that this is the largest.

After all, there has been an exceptionally great flood in a part of the country where great devastation has been done. As we go along in the greater development and building up of our river valleys I suspect these floods are going to become more and more expensive.

FUNDS NEEDED FOR FUTURE FLOODS

Mr. FORD. If you have a serious flood in California this spring will you need additional funds for that, or will you have some left over in this item we are presently considering?

General CHORPENING. Let us say it this way: We are not going to be able to obligate all this money right away. Obviously that is

a big program. We are going in on the most critical spots and get them going. I do not think under any set of conditions we could possibly obligate all of these funds in whatever time is remaining in this fiscal year after the Congress appropriates them.

Today is the 19th of May. There are only 40 days left until the new fiscal year. So if there are going to be floods in California, or if there are going to be floods in New Mexico, they are probably going to happen in the next 40 days. I would not look for them after the 1st of July. So there will be funds temporarily available from this request.

Then, when the 1953 appropriation comes, there will be replenishment to take care of normal needs in 1953. We hope that we are going to have a normal year, and not one with tremendous floods causing additional expenditures.

FLOOD DAMAGE DUE TO INCREASE IN THE LAKE LEVEL

Mr. FORD. Would you consider that damage caused by the increase in the lake level rates consideration under this item?

General CHORPENING. If there are locations on the Great Lakes where structures have been built either by the Federal Government or by private citizens, which are flood-control works to protect them from the waters there, then I would consider that probably they would be eligible. We have allotted in a few instances some funds. There are not very many of those kinds of structures there, as I believe the Congressman knows.

Mr. FORD. In other words, those areas would qualify under the general criteria, and the mere fact that it is a lake situation which caused the problem would not eliminate the area as one subject to consideration?

General CHORPENING. The language here refers to floods. We may engage in rescue operations and the repair of flood-control structures. We cannot go in and build anything where flood-control structures did not exist before. I want to say there, that where there is a flood coming down the river, and no other interest can do it, to save life and limb and property we have done it occasionally, and we do do it. But that is only under very exceptional circumstances.

WORK REMAINING TO BE DONE

Mr. CANNON. Did you have a further comment, General?

General CHORPENING. I wanted to mention that in connection with these funds there is also some work still remaining in the Kansas Citys and in the Kansas City district on private levees from the 1951 flood, which we want to complete; and, furthermore, there was a little damage to the Kansas City levees and flood wall from this flood, which was a rather exceptionally high flood. However, we had full protection this year due to the emergency work and quick work we did after the flood of last year.

Mr. CANNON. Does some work still remain to be done in the Kansas City area for which there are no funds, unless they are made available here?

General CHORPENING. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. Does this estimate contain ample funds to complete the work in the two Kansas City areas?

General CHORPENING. Not within the budget estimate, sir.

Mr. CANNON. If we provide the \$10 million above the budget estimate will you have funds with which to complete all work in the two Kansas City areas?

General CHORPENING. Yes, sir.

Mr. McGRATH. I take it that the converse is true: If you do not get the extra \$10 million you cannot do that work in the Kansas City area?

General CHORPENING. We cannot proceed promptly and now. Now, I cannot foresee the future, gentlemen. We are getting \$8 million or \$10 million in the regular 1953 act. Maybe we are going to be lucky. Maybe we will not have very many floods next year, and at the proper time, toward the end of the year, we would, of course, start applying it; but we must keep some reserve for other things. We do not want to run out of money again.

NEED FOR PROMPT ACTION

Mr. CANNON. General Chorpeneing, this is an emergency matter, and the sooner this money is provided the better?

General CHORPENING. Yes, sir; definitely.

Mr. CANNON. As soon as you know this money will be available you can make your plans and proceed much more effectively than if you have to wait for the regular bill?

General CHORPENING. That is absolutely correct, sir.

FUNDS IN RESERVE

Mr. FORD. If you get \$25 million, you will still have some unobligated funds, which you indicated would be held in reserve; is that correct?

General CHORPENING. We want to move now as rapidly as we can with the reimbursement and the repair work up to the \$20,000,000 in the budget estimate. The \$5,000,000 item will go to augment our funds for flood emergencies generally. We do not want to immediately obligate all of those funds for the Missouri and Mississippi work, because the first thing we know other floods will occur and we will have urgent needs for urgent work and flood fighting and we will be again running in the red, which we do not want to do.

Mr. FORD. Is this not true, that when you depleted your funds in the past and you had a flood you always assumed the authority to go out and obligate funds which were not in this particular fund. You could, at least on your own theories, take the reserve funds and use them to do the job in the private levees, on that basis you really have to have the additional \$10 million?

General CHORPENING. That is not correct, sir. We have very seldom gone ahead with a repair, except under the greatest of emergencies, of structures that have been damaged. We did it in Kansas City because it was mandatory and we had a big city behind it. But we will not go ahead on the repair of private levees or lesser structures without funds in hand.

Mr. FORD. The fact remains that you would have this reserve fund if you receive \$25 million. You do not wish to obligate the reserve fund on private levees.

General CHORPENING. That is correct. Then we are out of money again and we do not feel we should be in that position, except under a real honest-to-goodness emergency where if we do not do something people are going to drown or houses are going to be washed away.

Mr. CANNON. Thank you, General.

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1952.

RESTORATION OF FLOOD CONTROL STRUCTURES

WITNESS

HON. BEN F. JENSEN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF IOWA

Mr. CANNON. We have with us our colleague, Mr. Jensen, and we would be glad to have a statement on this item from him.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am very appreciative of this opportunity to appear before you. As you all well know, the recent flood that occurred on the Missouri River centered, to a great degree, in my district. I represent a district which runs from about 20 miles south of Sioux City, approximately, to the Missouri border or about 120 miles.

Mr. CANNON. What congressional district?

Mr. JENSEN. The Seventh District of Iowa. Council Bluffs is about in the middle of that district on the river.

Council Bluffs Nonpareil has published a pamphlet which I have here, entitled "Man Against the Missouri," and there are a few pictures here I should like to hold up so the members of the committee may see them.

The river ranged from 5 miles wide to 15 miles wide over that whole stretch of 120 miles bordering on my district.

Of course, I speak of my district because that is the one I am directly interested in and the one that I best know. But the condition existed north of my district, beyond Sioux City, away up to Williston, N. Dak., and also south to Kansas City and further down the river.

Of course, the levees along the river have been washed out in many hundreds of places. This picture shows a levee just when it starts to break, and shows how the water goes through. That happened in hundreds of places along the river.

Most of these are private levees. Our laws provide that where levees are washed out, even though they are private levees, the Army engineers have the authority to move in and repair them.

They may not widen them or make them any higher, but they are authorized to replace them as they were before and to repair the levees.

Every year we have June floods on the Missouri River and unless we get these levees repaired, that land will be inundated again. There were millions of acres inundated up and down the river and there are yet hundreds of thousands of acres along the Missouri River where the water is still lying on the land and that water must be gotten off very soon, or no crops will be produced this year.

The \$25 million disaster fund which we appropriated over 2 weeks ago is already being used, but none of those funds can be used to repair levees or to take the water off the land.

During the flood Army engineers overspent between \$12 million and \$15 million of the funds that were appropriated for the fiscal year 1952 for flood control for items of every nature for which they were allowed to spend such funds. When the emergency is there, when the flood is on, they ask no questions; they go ahead and spend the money. They spent money to buy millions of sandbags along the Missouri River, to build up the levees and for a multitude of things.

On May 1 the Army engineers here informed me that even though they had no funds available at that time, that they were going ahead to repair the levees. Then on May 8 they informed me they discovered they were upward of \$15 million in the red already and that they had decided they would not spend more money to repair the levees until Congress had made funds available.

Mr. FORD. Are these privately built levees or Government-constructed levees?

Mr. JENSEN. Most of them are privately built.

Mr. CANNON. Do you have a State law which authorizes the formation of levee districts?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. CANNON. Do you have taxation of the land for levee purposes?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right. They sell levee bonds. Of course, the financial institutions of the country buy these bonds, or they have been buying them until now. There are farmers living all up and down the river in my district who are members of a levee district who cannot float another bond that is negotiable, because they are indebted too much already, because of these annual floods which have destroyed their levees.

Mr. CANNON. The bonds are retired through annual taxation and when the land is inundated and there are no crops there are no revenues with which to pay off the bonds?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right. They are at the end of the row. I could have brought letters over here, by the score, to show the committee, letters from farmers who live in these levee districts in my district, in which they say, "We are through; we must now ask for Federal assistance to repair these levees. And if we cannot get them repaired, we are through."

That is the situation. Gentlemen, as I have said on many occasions, I have never in all the 14 years I have been a Member of this Congress asked for anything from the taxpayers of America for my people, which they could do for themselves. And I never shall. But this is a Federal responsibility. This is too big a load for these people to bear alone.

May I say that the Army engineers asked \$35 million for this purpose and the Bureau of the Budget cut it to \$25 million. I support the full amount of \$35 million.

As you gentlemen know, that has been happening for too long a time. I do not like to criticize, but the Army engineers' request for funds for flood control has been greatly reduced by the Bureau of the Budget too often for many years past, until it has become a desperate situation leading up to the latest destruction. You will recall that I explained to this committee the past several years what I thought I could see coming. And it did come this spring, and it came in a much worse degree than I expected, I am sorry to say.

We have a critical condition upstream in Harrison and Monona Counties, where the river is about through in several places. The Army engineers and the local engineers are just holding their breath for fear it is going to break through and start a new channel; and, if it does, it will really cost money to get Old Man River back in the proper channel again.

Mr. CANNON. It would be a part of economy, then, to provide the needed funds?

Mr. JENSEN. Certainly.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Jensen, you say that the disaster funds which are available cannot be used to repair the levies and cannot be used to pump the water off the land, but they can be used to open ditches, as I understand, to drain the land?

Mr. JENSEN. The Housing and Home Finance Agency, through Mr. B. F. Fitzpatrick, who is Raymond Foley's assistant, informed me on about May 1 that they could use part of that money to rehabilitate the land and take the water off the land, but at a later date I was informed it could not be used for that purpose.

Mr. CANNON. Can you use it to clear debris off the land?

Mr. JENSEN. They say they cannot.

Mr. CANNON. Can you use it to take the sand off the land?

Mr. JENSEN. They say they cannot. That is why they have done nothing, to date, of that nature.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Jensen, are the funds which were appropriated as a result of a report by the Norrell committee, and which are being used up and down the river, still available for clearing the land?

Mr. JENSEN. Not to my knowledge. I have been told that there is no money available in any fund at the present time to take water off the land or remove debris or sand.

Mr. CANNON. This is a new development, and there has been no allocation for the purpose.

Mr. JENSEN. There is no fund at the present time, there is no activity out there, nothing being done to take the water off that valuable land, nor to take the debris off, nor to repair the levees—nothing.

Mr. CANNON. Can the funds requested in the House Document 469 for the Department of Agriculture be used for that purpose?

Mr. JENSEN. Most of this \$25 million in this budget request I am sure will be used to repair levees. The \$20 million in this same document, for the Department of Agriculture, will be used to take the water off the land and to plow under the sand and take the debris off the land and for other purposes according to the justification.

Mr. CANNON. The two funds, then, will complement each other?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right. These two requests are for the Army engineers and for the Department of Agriculture to use, and they will work together and do the job which we must have done, if we want production on those thousands of acres that were inundated during this recent flood.

It is very important that we act fast in putting these requests through Congress.

They have got the big bulldozers of these big contracting concerns; and also the farmers help all they can, and charge nothing in most cases. In a couple of weeks they can do a tremendous amount of repair work on miles and miles of the river.

Mr. CANNON. And get it back into cultivation?

Mr. JENSEN. Get these levees built, and the Soil Conservation Service will help drain the land. They will widen and deepen the drainage ditches to get the water into the main stream and get it off the land. They will both be working at the same time to do this job.

Mr. CANNON. An appropriation of this character, then, would be, in the end, a contribution to the national food supply?

Mr. JENSEN. It certainly would, because, unless we do this, we are going to suffer a great deal through lack of production of food up and down all of these streams that were affected by these recent floods. And it is not only in the State of Iowa. It is in eight of the States altogether, I think.

Mr. McGRATH. As I see the picture, then, you have two funds, each having a specific job, and there is no overlapping between the Army engineers' appropriation that is requested and the appropriation requested for the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. JENSEN. Not at all. The reason you can have both funds at the same time is because both are needed to get the job done. The Army engineers will repair the levees while the Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Service, and the farmers themselves can be getting the water off this land and getting it into production this year.

Mr. McGRATH. Then time is of the essence?

Mr. JENSEN. Time is of the essence.

Mr. McGRATH. Because of the planting period?

Mr. JENSEN. Indeed it is.

I have just made an appearance before the Agriculture Subcommittee in support of that other item. The item this committee is considering comes under "Department of the Army, civil functions." There are witnesses from the Agriculture Department appearing before the Agriculture Subcommittee at this time.

Mr. FORD. I gathered from your comments that you were in favor of a figure of \$35 million rather than \$25 million?

Mr. JENSEN. I know we are going to have to spend it; I know that it is going to have to be spent. You see, they have already overspent between \$12 million and \$15 million; so that they have actually here only about \$10 or \$12 million that they can spend before they will be overspent again.

Mr. FORD. There is one point that is not quite clear in my mind. You have stated that there were no funds available, in any program, which would permit repair work on the levees and the removal of the water from the land. Where did they get the money they have spent thus far?

Mr. JENSEN. In an emergency, when a flood is on, it is customary—and the Congress has always gone along with the Army engineers—for them to go ahead and obligate to the degree necessary, in purchasing these sandbags, for instance. That is one thing the Army engineers have always furnished during these floods, the sandbags; and millions of sandbags cost a lot of money.

Also, they must hire help in order to get these jobs done. They have to be done when the wall of water is coming down. There is no time; lives and property are in jeopardy. The Congress of the United States always has—and I am sure Mr. Cannon will bear me out in

this—always has given the Army engineers the privilege of meeting any emergency and then coming to us afterward to justify their expenditure.

Mr. CANNON. These expenditures fall into the same category as expenditures to fight forest fires.

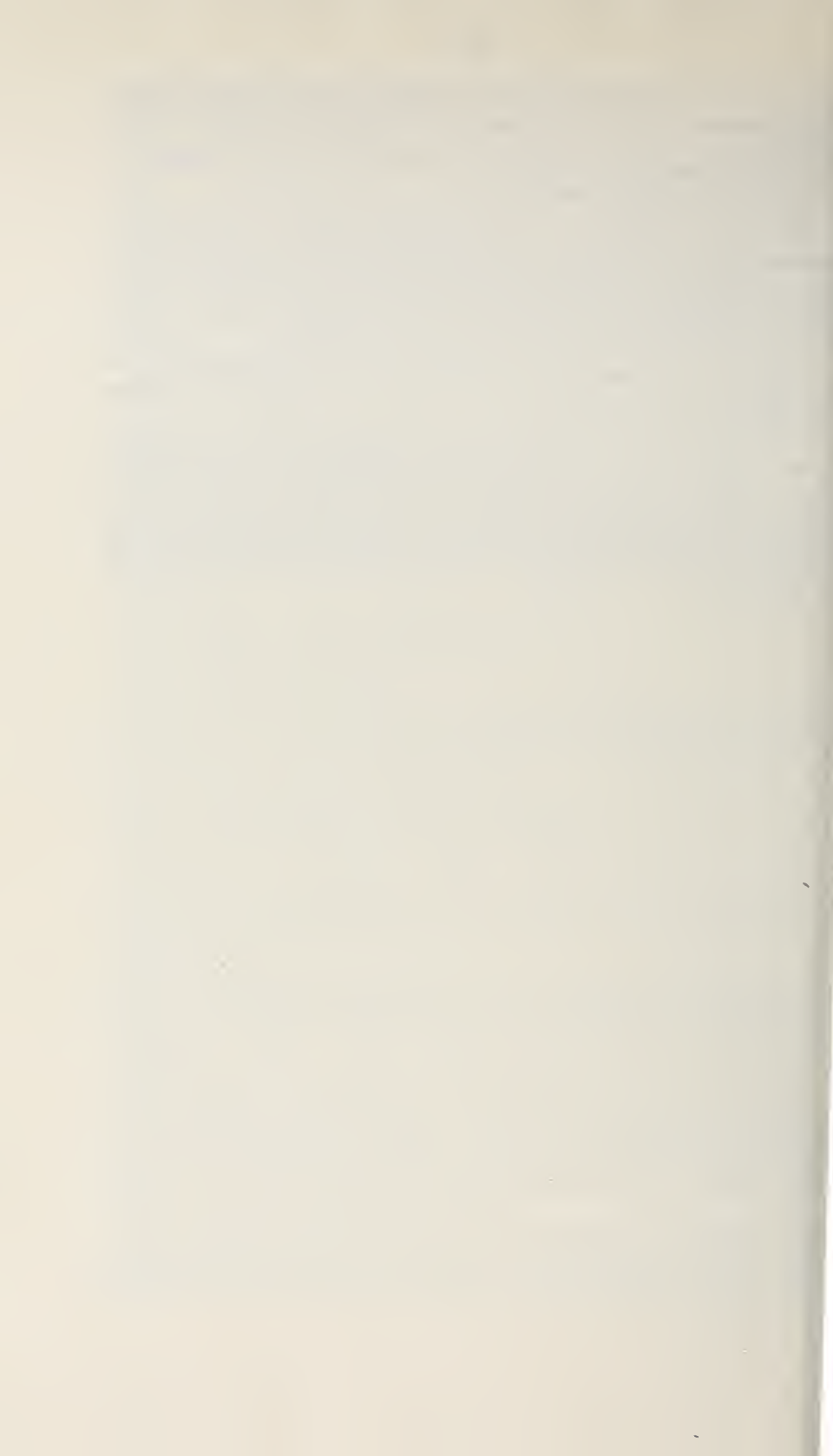
Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

Mr. CANNON. We have a certain amount available, usually token appropriations; but, in cases of forest fires and emergency floods which demand immediate attention, the Government goes ahead and makes these necessary and indispensable services available, and they are always reimbursed at a later date by the Congress. As Mr. Jensen has said, that has become the customary procedure.

Mr. FORD. In other words, there have been some expenditures up to date for levee reconstruction and for the removal of water from the land?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes. Here is what happened. There were many cases where it was necessary to go in and strengthen a levee, knowing that a wall of water was coming down. That was an expenditure which the Army engineers felt they were justified in shouldering, along with the help of the people themselves. But, since the flood has subsided, they have spent no money to repair breaks in levees, I am informed, and I think General Chorpeneing will testify to that effect.

Thank you.

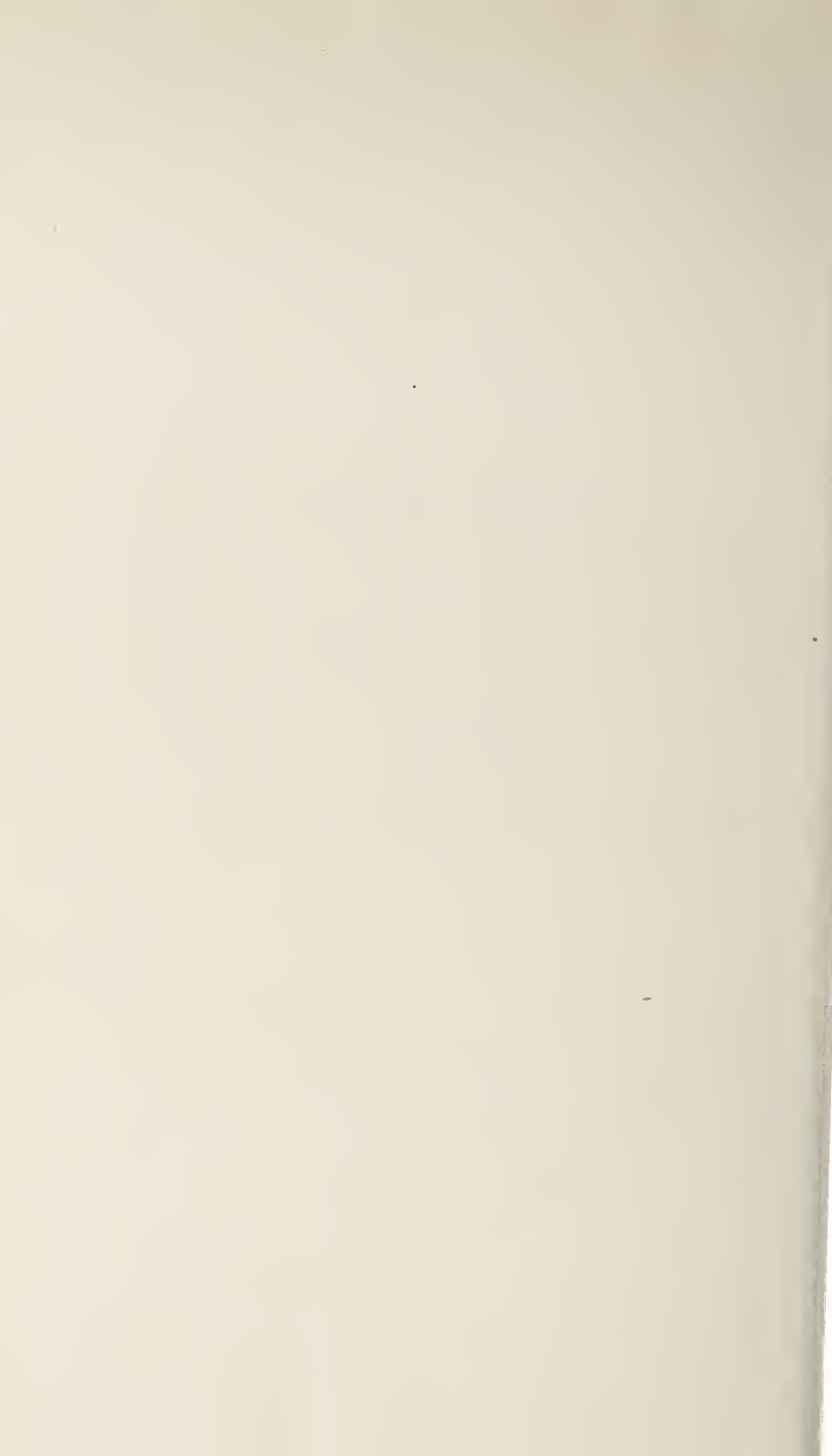


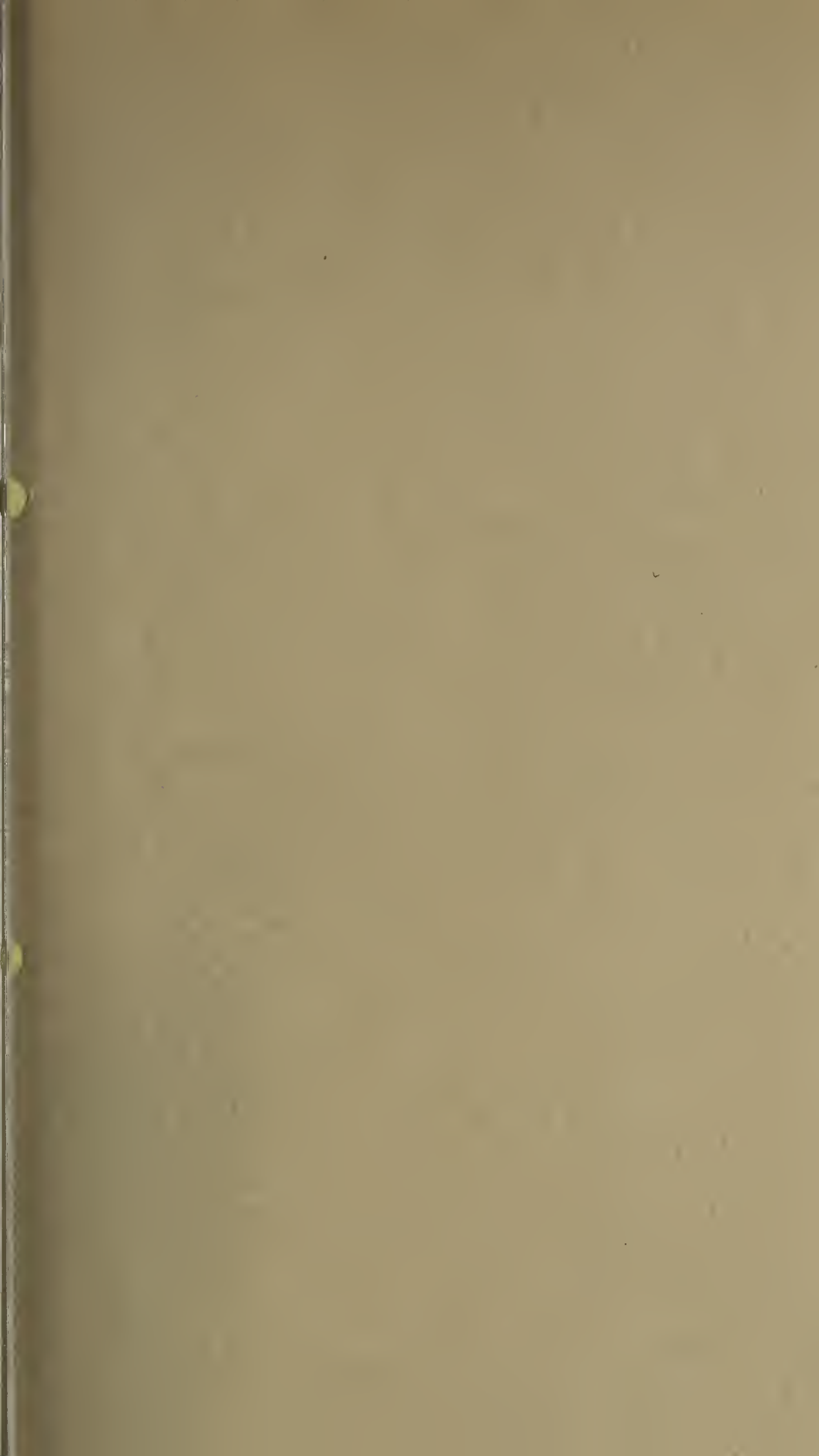
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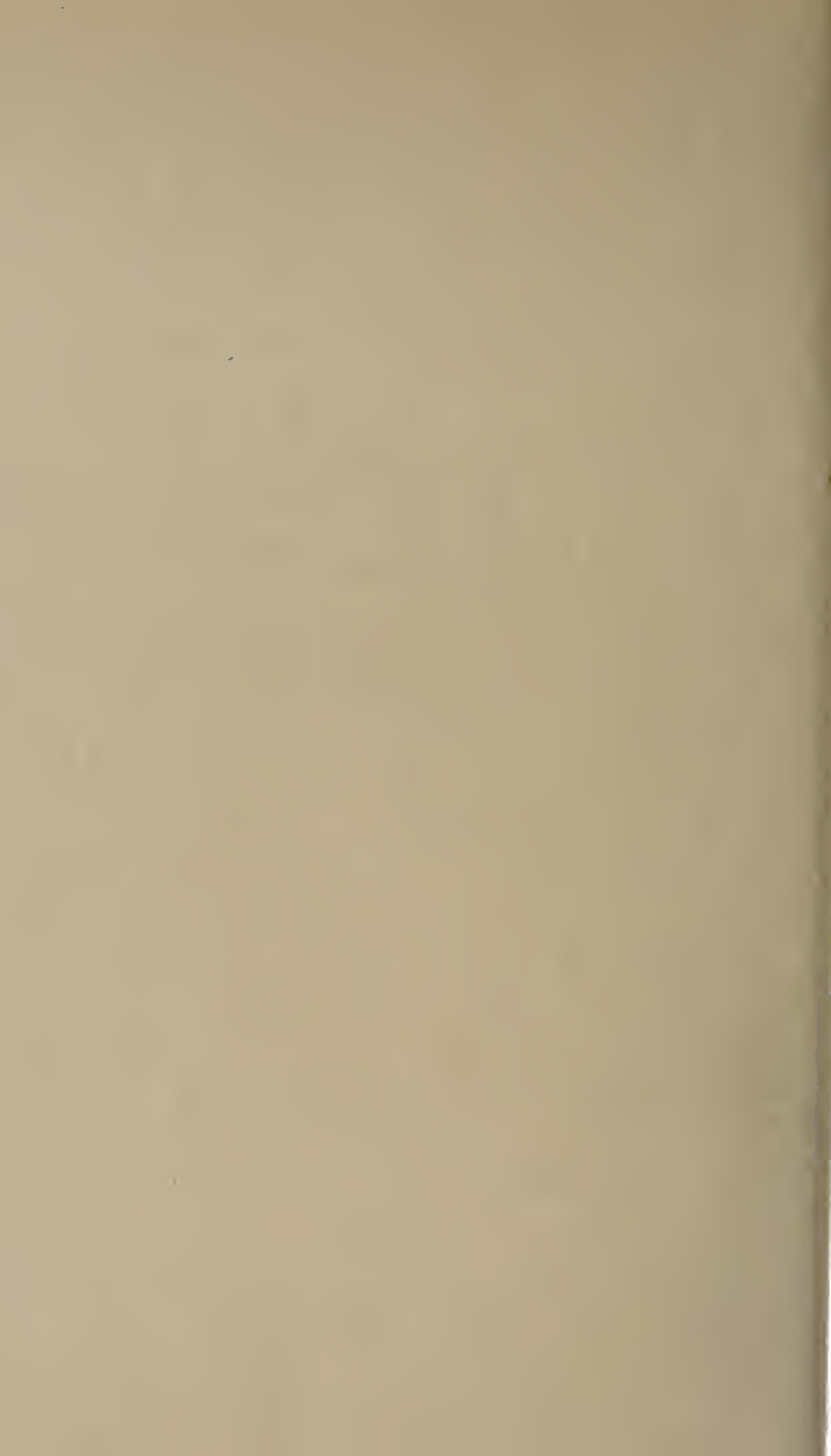
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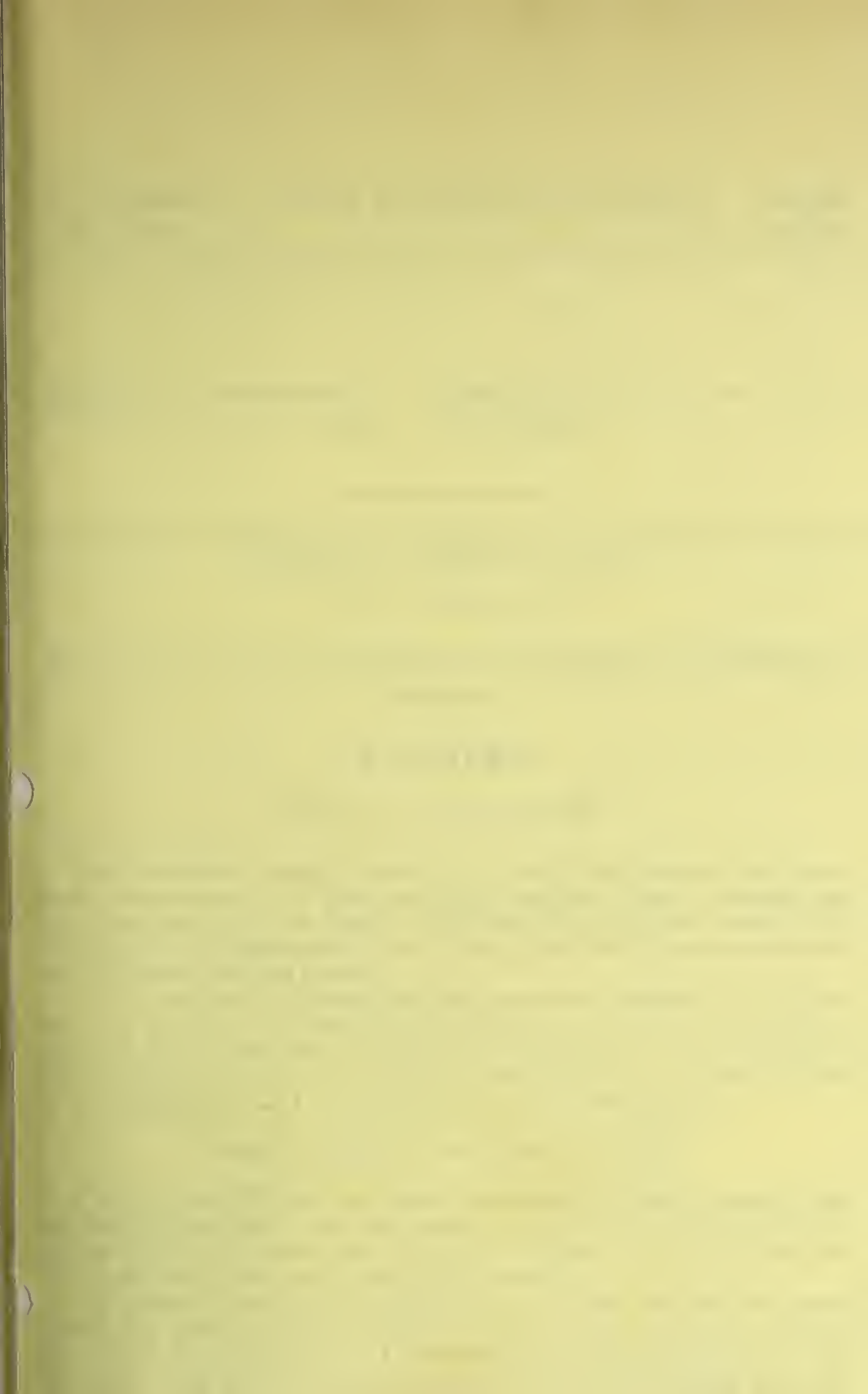
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MAKING EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1952

MAY 20, 1952.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 454]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the House Joint Resolution No. 454, making emergency appropriations for the Department of the Army—Civil Functions and the Department of Agriculture, reports the same to the House with recommendation that the resolution be passed.

The Committee has considered the estimates contained in H. Doc. 469 in the amount of \$20,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture and \$25,000,000 for the Department of the Army, Civil Functions. These funds are required as a result of the recent unprecedented floods in the Mississippi and Missouri river basins and elsewhere.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A total of \$20,000,000 has been requested for those phases of the work to be handled by the Department of Agriculture, \$14,500,000 for restoration of the productive capacity of farms and \$5,500,000 for repair and clearance of streams and waterways.

The estimates presented for this purpose follow the pattern established last year for flood rehabilitation; i. e. appropriation of funds directly to those agencies of Government already established for the purpose. The committee feels that such a plan will insure the most effective results possible. For this reason and because of the urgent need to bring the land back into production to help meet this year's production requirements, the committee recommends the full budget estimate.

The committee feels that the real cause of these serious floods is the wasted and eroded watersheds above and behind the major rivers and streams. For this reason it is imperative that increased attention be given to the watershed programs of the Nation. In the committee's opinion, funds provided for flood prevention and soil conservation in the up-stream areas represent a far better investment in the future of this country than emergency rehabilitation appropriations of the nature presented in this bill.

While the appropriation language does not carry a specific limitation for administrative expenses, the committee feels that not in excess of \$800,000 should be used for administration of that portion of the program under the Production and Marketing Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

The Committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$35,000,000 for flood control, general, emergency fund, an increase of \$10,000,000 over the budget estimates. This is the amount requested of the Bureau of the Budget by the Corps of Engineers. Of this amount \$10,300,000 is necessary to permit reimbursement of "flood control, general" funds expended in connection with recent flood fighting and rescue activities. The remaining amount is for restoration and repairs to flood-control structures, including private levees, damaged as a result of these floods and for replenishment of the special fund available to the Corps of Engineers for emergency flood fighting activities.

The \$10,000,000 in excess of the estimates is recommended so that the Corps of Engineers might continue their restoration of sorely needed works in the Kansas City area, damaged in the 1951 flood, and make necessary repairs to non-federal levees as authorized by law.



Union Calendar No. 613

82^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 454

[Report No. 1956]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 20, 1952

Mr. CANNON introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 20, 1952

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the
4 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year
5 ending June 30, 1952, the following sums:

6 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

7 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

8 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

9 RESOURCES

10 For an additional amount for "Conservation and use of
11 agricultural land resources", \$14,500,000, to remain avail-

1 able until December 31, 1953, to enable the Secretary to
2 carry out flood assistance and rehabilitation, including the
3 furnishing of services, materials, and payments for conserva-
4 tion and land restoration measures, in agricultural areas
5 damaged by excessive rains, run-off, and floodwaters, desig-
6 nated by the Secretary of Agriculture as disaster areas under
7 Public Law 38, approved April 6, 1949: *Provided*, That
8 this appropriation may be expended without regard to the
9 adjustments required under section 8 (e) of the Soil Con-
10 servation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U. S. C. 590h)
11 and may be distributed among States and individual farmers
12 without regard to other provisions of law: *Provided further*,
13 That restrictions contained in appropriations limiting the
14 amounts which may be used for administrative expenses,
15 are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet the cost
16 of administering the farm land restoration and rehabilitation
17 program authorized herein.

18 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$5,500,000, to remain available until December 31, 1953, for
22 emergency restoration of channel capacity in tributary stream
23 channels and waterways, and related measures, affecting more
24 than individual farms, in agricultural areas damaged by ex-

cessive rains, run-off, and floodwaters, designated by the
Secretary of Agriculture as disaster areas under Public Law
38, approved April 6, 1949.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL (EMERGENCY FUND)

For an additional amount for "Flood control, general
(emergency fund)", \$35,000,000, to remain available until
expended.

82^d CONGRESS
2^d Session

H. J. RES. 454

[Report No. 1956]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON

MAY 20, 1952

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 20, 1952

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House or the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued May 21, 1952

For actions of May 20, 1952

82nd-2nd, No. 86

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed appropriation bills including items for foot-and-mouth disease laboratory and flood rehabilitation. House agreed to debate foreign-aid bill. House discussed import control, potato shortage, and farm-price decreases. Senate confirmed nomination of McGranery as Attorney General.

HOUSE

~~APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 7860, the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, 1952, which includes \$10,000,000 for a foot-and-mouth disease laboratory and continues for 6 months the availability of USDA flood-rehabilitation funds for SCS and PMA (pp. 5674-90).~~

Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 454, making emergency appropriations for 1952, which had been reported by the Appropriations Committee earlier in the day (H. Rept. 1956)(pp. 5691, 5669-74). The measure includes \$20,000,000 for USDA flood rehabilitation and \$35,000,000 for Army flood control. Rep. Rooney offered an amendment to insert the language of the Jensen amendment limiting the filling of vacancies, stating that he was doing so "as a gesture...to show how ridiculous it is..."; and the amendment was rejected (p. 5670). In reporting this proposed legislation, the committee included the following statement in its report regarding the USDA item:

"A total of \$20,000,000 has been requested for those phases of the work to be handled by the Department of Agriculture, \$14,500,000 for restoration of the productive capacity of farms and \$5,500,000 for repair and clearance of streams and waterways.

"The estimates presented for this purpose follow the pattern established last year for flood rehabilitation; i. e. appropriation of funds directly to those agencies of Government already established for the purpose. The committee feels that such a plan will insure the most effective results possible. For this reason and because of the urgent need to bring the land back into production to help meet this year's production requirements, the committee recommends the full budget estimate.

"The committee feels that the real cause of these serious floods is the

wasted and eroded watersheds above and behind the major rivers and streams. For this reason it is imperative that increased attention be given to the watershed programs of the Nation. In the committee's opinion, funds provided for flood prevention and soil conservation in the up-stream areas represent a far better investment in the future of this country than emergency rehabilitation appropriations of the nature presented in this bill.

"While the appropriation language does not carry a specific limitation for administrative expenses, the committee feels that not in excess of \$800,000 should be used for administration of that portion of the program under the Production and Marketing Administration."

2. FOREIGN AID. Agreed to a resolution providing for debate on H. R. 7005, to continue the foreign-aid program (p. 5620).
3. IMPORT CONTROL. Rep. Eberharter criticized Sec. 104 of the Defense Production Act, controlling imports of cheese, etc.; and Rep. Davis of Wis. and Rep. Anderson defended the provision (pp. 5653; 5655).
4. FARM PRICES. Rep. McCarthy claimed Republicans are happy because of lower farm prices, for political reasons (p. 5655).
5. POTATOES. Rep. Bender blamed OPS for the potato shortage, and Rep. Price discussed the matter with him (p. 5655).
6. AGRICULTURE CENSUS. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7202, to provide that a census of agriculture be taken in Oct. 1954 and the same month in each tenth year thereafter (p. D479).
7. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7641, to provide benefits for certain Federal employees of Japanese ancestry who lost certain rights with respect to grade, time in grade, and rate of compensation by reason of any policy or program of the Federal Government with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry during World War II; and H. R. 7806, to authorize the participation by certain employees, without loss of pay or deduction from annual leave, in funerals for deceased members of the Armed Forces returned to the U. S. from abroad for burial (p. D479).

SENATE

8. FORESTRY. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 1517, authorizing the Department to sell without advertisement national-forest timber in amounts not exceeding \$2,000 in appraised value (p. 5606). This bill will now be sent to the President.
9. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of James P. McGranary to be Attorney General (pp. 5603-44).
Received the nomination of Allen V. Astin to be Director of the National Bureau of Standards (p. 5652).
10. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Subcommittee began marking up for reporting to the full committee the USDA appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1953 (p. D475).
11. CENSUS. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered favorably reported (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 2903, to provide for an agriculture census in October 1954 and in the same month decennially thereafter (p. D477).

KATHARINA HOFFMANN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6945) for the relief of Katharina Hoffmann.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration laws, Katharina Hoffmann, the German fiancée of Harry Dwayne Lantz, a United States citizen now serving in the Armed Forces of the United States, shall be eligible for a visa as a non-immigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided,* That the administrative authorities find that the said Katharina Hoffman is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Harry Dwayne Lantz and that she is otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. If the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Katharina Hoffmann, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so she shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of section 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended (8 U. S. C., secs. 155 and 156). If the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Katharina Hoffmann, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission of the said Katharina Hoffmann to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee and head tax.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALBERT O. RAEDER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6943) a bill to fix the seniority rights and service of Albert O. Raeder as sergeant in the District of Columbia Fire Department.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

AMENDING SECTION 32 (A) (2) OF THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 302) to amend section 32 (a) (2) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, with an amendment of the House thereto, insist upon the amendment of the House and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. PRIEST, ROGERS of Florida, HARRIS, WOLVERTON, and HINSHAW.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, FISCAL YEAR 1952

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution

(H. J. Res. 454) making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to have the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations tell us what this bill is about.

Mr. CANNON. This is an emergency measure, providing additional funds to supplement local effort for urgent relief in widespread areas devastated by recurring spring floods and to provide immediate assistance to flood sufferers, both rural and urban, and rehabilitation of the land left in the wake of receding waters. This land involves some of the most productive soil in the Nation and must be brought back into cultivation in time to supplement the national food supply in the coming crop year. It also involves restoration of highways, bridges, railroads, housing, power lines, and communication facilities. Prompt action is necessary in order to avoid augmentation of the stupendous losses already incurred.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is it in order to offer an amendment to this resolution?

The SPEAKER. If it is considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House are familiar with the destructive nature of the unprecedented floods which have devastated the flood plains of upper basins of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers the last fortnight. The daily press has carried pictures and accounts of the progress of the floods and the havoc wrought by the receding waters in both valleys.

The Missouri River flood has blocked railroads, disrupted arterial highways, displaced and left homeless thousands of families, and caused all but irreparable damage to cities, farms, and levee systems. On the upper Mississippi the floods have swept cities and agricultural regions in the bread basket of the Nation. Damages are measured by the hundreds of millions of dollars.

The committee reports out the full budget estimate for those phases of the work to be handled by the Department of Agriculture, \$14,500,000 for the restoration of the productive capacity of the farms and \$5,500,000 for repair and clearance of streams and waterways.

On the item for civil functions, we break a rule of long standing and for the first time in many years I concur in a recommendation to exceed the budget estimate. In only three instances have I ever approved appropriations in excess of the amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, once during the depression when I reported an appropriation to support wheat prices at parity when all farm products were selling at ruinous prices, once when an

extra hundred million dollars was needed for highways, and once when additional funds were required to supply loans for rural electrification.

Only the most urgent needs prompt the committee to recommend an additional \$10,000,000 in this bill. But unless this additional amount is provided, work must be stopped on the restoration of essential facilities in Kansas City, on the repair of private levees in the Kaw basin, and on recent damage to indispensable levees along the Missouri. Accordingly the committee reports an additional \$4,000,000 for continuation of the work of restoration of damage in Kansas City by the 1951 floods, \$3,000,000 for repairs to private levees in the Kaw basin as result of the 1951 floods, and \$3,000,000 for repairs to private levees on the Missouri and its tributaries damaged in the 1952 floods.

This \$10,000,000 is in addition to, and in excess of, the \$25,000,000 recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, but is in keeping with the original estimates of the Corps of Army Engineers.

Included, of course, is money to replenish the emergency fund available for flood fighting in emergencies anywhere in the country, such as the desperate but successful defense of Omaha and Council Bluffs against a record flood stage of the Missouri River last week.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the resolution at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I support the legislation described as additional rehabilitation appropriations through the Department of Agriculture. The fund is to be used especially for conservation and use of agricultural land resources and for repairing damages that have occurred to overflowed lands on the main streams and valleys damaged by reason of recent floods on the tributaries of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

I am informed according to the hearings, a considerable amount of this fund is to be used for emergency restoration of channel capacity and related measures in the tributary streams and waterways and drainage facilities.

This legislation will also include the repair of levees damaged during the past year. It is also observed that a considerable amount of the money be used for direct rehabilitation of land damaged because of the unprecedented floods in the Middle West last year. Kansas was one of the States which took terrific losses on account of these floods.

The loss sustained because of the disastrous floods in the Middle West is, in my opinion, of sufficient importance and public interest that our Government is justified in helping make reparations and granting the assistance included in this legislation.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, the following sums:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources

For an additional amount for "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources", \$14,500,000, to remain available until December 31, 1953, to enable the Secretary to carry out flood assistance and rehabilitation, including the furnishing of services, materials, and payments for conservation and land restoration measures, in agricultural areas damaged by excessive rains, runoff, and floodwaters, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as disaster areas under Public Law 38, approved April 6, 1949: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be expended without regard to the adjustments required under section 8 (e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U. S. C. 590h) and may be distributed among States and individual farmers without regard to other provisions of law: *Provided further*, That restrictions contained in appropriations limiting the amounts which may be used for administrative expenses, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet the cost of administering the farm land restoration and rehabilitation program authorized herein.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$5,500,000, to remain available until December 31, 1953, for emergency restoration of channel capacity in tributary stream channels and waterways, and related measures, affecting more than individual farms in agricultural areas damaged by excessive rains, runoff, and floodwaters, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as disaster areas under Public Law 38, approved April 6, 1949.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: On page 3, after line 3, insert a new section as follows:

"No part of any appropriation or authorization contained herein for the Department of Agriculture shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the period until December 31, 1953: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply—

"(a) to not exceed 25 percent of all vacancies;

"(b) to positions filled from within the Department of Agriculture;

"(c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

"(d) to employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3:

"*Provided further*, That when the total number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced to 90 percent of the total provided for in this act, such limitation may cease to apply and said 90 percent shall become a ceiling for employment during the period until December 31, 1953, and if exceeded at any time during that period this provision shall again become operative."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, the Clerk has just read the usual so-called Jensen amendment which the gentleman from Iowa has proposed to all appropriation bills in the past year or two. I understand that the gentleman from Iowa is now vitally concerned with the flood re-

habilitation appropriation bill now pending. I have offered this amendment, the so-called Jensen amendment, and it would affect the \$20,000,000 appropriation requested for the Department of Agriculture in connection with the Missouri River floods.

I wonder if the gentleman from Iowa will accept it?

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, everyone knows, of course, that all the gentleman is doing is just having a lot of fun. The facts are that the Jensen amendment exempts all seasonal and casual workers in the Department of Agriculture and in every other department; hence the Jensen amendment as it applies to the Department of Agriculture will in no way affect these classes of people.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman contend that the two-hundred-and-twenty-some-odd permanent employees mentioned at pages 6 and 7 of the hearings are casual or seasonal employees? The gentleman knows full well that they are not.

I have offered this amendment as a gesture; with unanimous consent I am going to withdraw it. I offered it to show how ridiculous it is and has been. I have always been vigorously opposed to the provisions of this penny-wise pound-foolish amendment. But I have great concern for all the families who have suffered personal hardship and severe financial set-backs in these flood disasters and I shall not press it.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course we all know why the gentleman offered it; he is just having a little fun.

Mr. ROONEY. No; I am not having a bit of fun at all. Your amendment is an amendment I have objected to ever since it was first offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman knows why he offered it; just to have a little fun.

Mr. ROONEY. Not at all.

Mr. JENSEN. He has had his fun now.

Mr. ROONEY. The terms of the gentleman's amendment which I have offered would seriously interfere with the progress of the work that is needed to rehabilitate immediately the whole area which has been left in the wake of the receding flood waters.

Mr. JENSEN. Now, the gentleman does not know what he is talking about.

Mr. ROONEY. That, I am willing to leave to the entire membership of the House; as to who knows most what he is talking about.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. How can I get recognition? I want to object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York did not submit a unanimous consent request.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. He did not submit it?

The SPEAKER. He did not. He said he was going to, but he did not.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. It was just an announcement of intention?

The SPEAKER. Even so.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTION
RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

Flood control, general (emergency fund)

For an additional amount for "Flood control, general (emergency fund)," \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to revise, and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, this bill carries the sum of \$35,000,000 for flood control, general, in the emergency fund. The Corps of Engineers in their budget request to the Bureau of the Budget requested \$35,000,000 for this work. The Bureau of the Budget cut it from \$35,000,000 to \$25,000,000. Our Subcommittee on Civil Functions decided that it was certainly necessary to have the fund stay at \$35,000,000 and it is so carried in the bill. I certainly hope the House will sustain us in this action.

Turning to a somewhat different subject, during the hearing yesterday on this budget request I asked General Chorpene to insert in the record a chart showing for the three projects, Garrison Reservoir, Oahe Reservoir, and the Fort Randall Reservoir, the amount that the Corps of Engineers had requested of the Budget Bureau, the amount approved by the Budget, and the amount of the appropriations for each of the fiscal years since these projects were initiated, following their authorization in 1944. If you will turn to page 24 of these hearings you will find some very interesting figures which prove beyond any doubt that the Congress was not at fault. The facts indicate that to a large extent the Executive Department was at fault for the disastrous floods which took place in the Missouri River in April of this year.

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. BYRNES. Would the gentleman put that table in the RECORD so it will be available in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in addition to the hearings?

Mr. FORD. I would be very delighted to do so and shall include these charts as a part of my remarks. The following is that chart referred to and is taken from the Committee on Appropriations hearings:

Project	Corps of Engineers request to Bureau of Budget	Approved budget estimate	Appropriation
Garrison Reservoir, N. Dak.:			
Fiscal year—			
1946.....	\$2,500,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,500,000
1947.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
1948.....	34,750,000	27,750,000	20,105,625
1949.....	39,400,000	30,400,000	26,000,000
1950.....	40,500,000	31,000,000	27,500,000
1951.....	37,500,000	35,000,000	30,969,000
1952.....	38,000,000	37,083,700	37,083,700
1953.....	39,916,300	34,000,000	(1)

Footnote at end of table.

Project	Corps of Engineers request to Bureau of Budget	Approved budget estimate	Appropriation
Oahe Reservoir, N. Dak. and S. Dak.: Fiscal year—			
1946.....	\$450,000	(PI) \$200,000	(PI) \$450,000
1947.....	700,000	(PI) 700,000	(PI) 700,000
1948.....	6,250,000	6,050,000	(PI) 850,000
1949.....	13,500,000	(PI) 175,000	2,000,000
1950.....	55,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
1951.....	15,000,000	6,000,000	3,600,000
1952.....	13,000,000	3,770,000	3,770,000
1953.....	6,230,000	3,500,000	(¹)
Fort Randall Reservoir, S. Dak.: Fiscal year—			
1946.....	300,000	(PI) 100,000	(PI) 300,000
1947.....	400,000	(PI) 400,000	3,500,000
1948.....	21,350,000	17,850,000	9,000,000
1949.....	34,640,000	20,000,000	18,000,000
1950.....	37,500,000	25,500,000	23,000,000
1951.....	37,500,000	37,500,000	34,000,000
1952.....	35,870,000	34,699,000	34,699,000
1953.....	37,500,000	37,500,000	(¹)

¹ Pending.

NOTE.—All 3 projects were authorized as part of the Missouri River plan in the Flood Control Act of 1944.

During the testimony yesterday on this item, because of my own interest in a serious problem that is going to come before us in the Great Lakes Basin, I asked General Chorpene whether or not any of these funds which we are now appropriating might be available for flood-control damage in any one of the five Great Lakes. We have a different problem than other people have in river areas. The waters of the Great Lakes are rising slowly, but insidiously, and by summer, certainly by fall, we are going to have an all-time high record on all of the Great Lakes with terrible damage in each of the eight States that border on the Great Lakes. General Chorpene in his statement on page 31 of the hearings said that these funds, if necessary, could be used in part for disaster relief in that area.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman called my attention to the testimony of the general, the effect of which was if structures had been erected along the Lakes, either through the expenditure of public or private funds, then the sums were available. I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that all along southwestern Michigan, all along the shore line there, individuals have attempted to protect the shore line by the expenditure of their own money. That would make that area competent, or whatever you may call it, to receive Federal money?

Mr. FORD. I believe that some of these funds could be used for flood-control damages in those areas in the Great Lakes Basin. Just how they would qualify and what the precise criteria are I cannot tell you, but those who have property damage should initiate action with the Corps of Engineers to see whether or not they can qualify under the present legislation and the existing rules and regulations.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. BYRNES. In other words, he did not say what he meant by the words "could be used, if necessary." It seems to me that it is going to be necessary for some assistance to certain of these areas because this high lake level has caused just as much damage as your high levels in rivers as far as floods are concerned. The damage is there to the individuals and the communities and it is serious. I am wondering if he outlined in any way what he meant by the words "could be used, if necessary."

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. FORD was allowed to proceed for five additional minutes.)

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately I did not pursue that line of questioning quite far enough in detail. The subcommittee was actually taking testimony on another problem. But it is in the record in the hearings that they can qualify and I think it would be well for us to have someone in the other body, when the witnesses come up to testify on this item before the Senate Appropriations Committee, pursue that matter in order to lay out the rules which will permit qualification.

Mr. BYRNES. It seems to me it is quite essential at this time that the Corps of Engineers or the Congress be quite specific in what a community can do to qualify in order to get the funds so that the communities are not given the false hope of being able to qualify when the end result will be that they will not be able to, so that they will know where they stand.

Mr. FORD. We should set up those qualifications and I will work with anyone who wants to get from the engineers a set of criteria which will be helpful.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. In reference to the \$35,000,000 to which the gentleman has referred, as I understand it, that is to repair dikes or other flood control projects along the rivers that were damaged in the recent floods. That takes in the Mississippi River and the Missouri River and such other streams over which the Army has jurisdiction, is that correct?

Mr. FORD. This \$35,000,000 is principally to replenish the emergency flood control funds. Actually, in the item in this bill there is no earmarking. The funds are simply to be used in any area where there has been extensive damage from floods. However, the impetus for this additional request came as a result of the disastrous floods on the Missouri and on the upper Mississippi.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I have been in contact with the Engineers Office in regard to the Prairie Island Dike at Winona, Minn., that was built a year ago by the Army engineers, and then

went out in the recent flood. They told me if this emergency fund is made available, they can go ahead and repair it, and it needs no earmarking. Is that the gentleman's understanding?

Mr. FORD. It is my understanding that this fund is unearmarked. It can be used for the repair of levees and dikes in any area affected by disastrous floods.

(Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a chart from the hearings on p. 24.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include my testimony before the respective committee on yesterday:

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1952.

REHABILITATION OF LAND IN FLOODED AREAS
(Witness: Hon. BEN F. JENSEN, a Representative in Congress from the State of Iowa)

Mr. WHITTEN. We will now hear from Mr. JENSEN, who, as we all know, is a member of the Appropriations Committee and has worked with us through the years. We will be glad to have your statement, Mr. JENSEN.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity to come before this committee in support of this item of \$20,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture to do this job of rehabilitating the land in the flooded areas over this Nation. As you know, my district was greatly affected by the recent flood, as it has been by floods in many past years.

I received information from the Housing and Home Finance Corporation a few days after we passed the \$25,000,000 disaster relief appropriation to the effect that they could use part of that money to drain water off of the land back of the levees, and to take debris off the land, and to take off sand which has flooded onto the land in some places as much as 3 and 4 feet deep.

Then a few days later I was informed that it was not possible to use any of that \$25,000,000 for the purpose of rehabilitating the land.

Now, I want to tell you folks a little about the flood, especially in my district. I have a little pamphlet here which was put out by Council Bluffs, the Nonpareil of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and it is entitled "Man Against the Missouri."

I will hold this up here to give you a little idea of how that territory looked. There is a farmstead [indicating] where the water is up close to the second-story window. Here is a picture of the water north of Council Bluffs where the river was about 15 miles wide from bluff to bluff, a few miles north of Council Bluffs.

Naturally the folks out there, like in other places downstream, such as in your district, Chairman CANNON, have spent so much money in the past years to rehabilitate themselves and to build levees and to hold the water off their lands that the time has come when they simply do not have credit at the banks any longer, and they don't have the money with which to do the job. So, this is a case where the people cannot help themselves. The Federal Government has responsibility here because of the fact that these floods occur on Federal streams, and it has just become such a great problem, and involves such a terrific expenditure that the people, as I say, cannot handle it themselves.

Mr. CANNON. Right there, Mr. JENSEN, this is very rich agricultural land, and very productive land. It is perhaps the most productive land in the Nation.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. CANNON. We have been urged by the Department of Agriculture to increase production, so that this becomes a national

problem. Getting the land back into production again is not only a local problem, but it is a national problem in its effect upon the national food supply.

Mr. JENSEN. It is a national problem, Mr. Chairman, I would say. Certainly, unless we have food in sufficient quantities we are not going to be successful in any war, as you all well know. If we do not get this surplus water off of this land in time to get in a crop this year there will be millions of acres of the finest and most productive land in America that will not raise a crop.

Mr. CANNON. Is this amount which is requested here sufficient to meet the needs of the situation?

Mr. JENSEN. Oh, no; I do not think so. Of course, there is one thing that we must consider. In the regular agriculture appropriation bill there is some \$60,000,000 for the Soil Conservation Service. Of course, that is mostly used to hire technicians in the 24,000 soil-conservation districts. However, there is very little money in your regular appropriation bill that can be used for the purpose for which this \$20,000,000 is intended.

Mr. ANDERSEN. There is another thing, Mr. JENSEN, that we have to keep in mind, which is that this money is being requested not only for your area, but that a good many other States are involved.

Mr. JENSEN. Oh, yes. We have floods all over the country. We have floods in Utah and in Colorado, and there are floods frequently in Minnesota on the Mississippi.

Mr. ANDERSEN. May I quote from the justifications, Mr. JENSEN? It says here:

"The States primarily affected are: Iowa, Missouri, Montana, Utah, Nebraska, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin."

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. WHITTEN. I might say, Mr. JENSEN, that this subcommittee is in thorough sympathy with the problem and is conversant with the need to repair and restore these stream channels. I personally sat on the subcommittee which handled the Kansas-Missouri flood last year, at which time it was recommended by some that the Government guarantee against losses from floods. There is no question but what the tragedies and losses resulting from flood are sufficiently great that we wish somebody could give assurance against such damage. But it was believed by the subcommittee, and its action was approved by the Congress, that there was no way to give such a guarantee against loss from floods and to finance such a problem. While lots of people suffer great losses, the losses that the individuals suffer are no more than someone suffers along a little creek bank.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. WHITTEN. It was felt that through other regular programs of the Government we should strengthen this work in these areas where we have this type of problem so that these conditions may be improved. This item or request comes in through the Soil Conservation Service and the PMA, and additional funds will be made available through those regular programs to meet special needs in this area.

Now, I would like to mention one further point.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. WHITTEN. Last year we spent about \$60,000,000 for this purpose, and due to the emergency tragedies there was \$25,000,000 appropriated recently for emergency disaster relief. This appropriation will be \$20,000,000. I agree that we must provide the relief. But it does point up the fact that behind all of this is the way that we have let the country behind these streams erode during the years past. It points up once again the need to strengthen the watershed and flood-control program which this committee has tried so hard through the years to get adequate

funds for. I hope that we all can join in getting the Budget Bureau to realize that adequate funds for that type of soil-conservation work are greatly needed.

All that this subcommittee could do for 1953 was transfer \$700,000 from surveys to construction work. I am in hopes that we can come forward with an additional budget request for survey work so that we can provide that badly needed work in these watersheds.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes, sir; that is right; that is flood prevention.

Mr. WHITTEN. That is right.

Mr. ANDERSEN. Mr. JENSEN, I want to point out one statement in the justification, in which are stated various purposes for the need for these supplemental funds and this particular item. It says:

"Farmers require assistance in the repair of damage and rehabilitation of land and improvements on individual farms, as well as for community or group enterprises affecting more than individual farms such as restoring channel capacity, cleaning, and reconstructing irrigation canals and drainage ditches, constructing levees and dikes, and providing emergency protection for stream banks."

I want to say that I know the region that Mr. JENSEN speaks of very well, and I know just what he is up against. It is a tremendous problem, and they certainly do need help there, but it is also needed through my district up farther north. The drainage of floodwaters off of thousands of acres of formerly good farm land will be made possible only through Federal assistance for the opening of drainage outlets. This certainly should come under the purview of these requested funds.

We have another project up there of 44,000 acres in my district along similar lines where they need relief.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that all of these things should be taken into consideration when we spend this money and I am certainly hopeful that the committee will act favorably on this recommendation.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. JENSEN, we thank you. We know of your great and continuing interest in soil-conservation matters. We know, further, that you did not wait until this emergency existed to come in and work in their behalf.

Mr. JENSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I want to say this, that there is no subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee that has done a finer job in looking after the things that are necessary to be done to conserve our precious soil.

I am always very happy to work with you, and I agree with you on your watershed program 100 percent, and I shall always be at your service whenever I can assist in any way in carrying it out.

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1952.

RESTORATION OF FLOOD-CONTROL STRUCTURES
(Witness: Hon. BEN F. JENSEN, a Representative in Congress from the State of Iowa)

Mr. CANNON. We have with us our colleague, Mr. JENSEN, and we would be glad to have a statement on this item from him.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am very appreciative of this opportunity to appear before you. As you all well know, the recent flood that occurred on the Missouri River centered, to a great degree, in my district. I represent a district which runs from about 20 miles south of Sioux City, approximately, to the Missouri border or about 120 miles.

Mr. CANNON. What congressional district?

Mr. JENSEN. The seventh district of Iowa. Council Bluffs is about in the middle of that district on the river.

Council Bluffs Nonpareil has published a pamphlet which I have here, entitled "Man

Against the Missouri," and there are a few pictures here I should like to hold up so the members of the committee may see them.

The river ranged from 5 miles wide to 15 miles wide over that whole stretch of 120 miles bordering on my district.

Of course, I speak of my district because that is the one I am directly interested in and the one that I best know. But the condition existed north of my district, beyond Sioux City, away up to Williston, N. Dak., and also south to Kansas City and further down the river.

Of course, the levees along the river have been washed out in many hundreds of places. This picture shows a levee just when it starts to break, and shows how the water goes through. That happened in hundreds of places along the river.

Most of these are private levees. Our laws provide that where levees are washed out, even though they are private levees, the Army engineers have the authority to move in and repair them.

They may not widen them or make them any higher, but they are authorized to replace them as they were before and to repair the levees.

Every year we have June floods on the Missouri River and unless we get these levees repaired, that land will be inundated again. There were millions of acres inundated up and down the river and there are yet hundreds of thousands of acres along the Missouri River where the water is still lying on the land and that water must be gotten off very soon, or no crops will be produced this year.

The \$25,000,000 disaster fund which we appropriated over 2 weeks ago is already being used, but none of those funds can be used to repair levees or to take the water off the land.

During the flood Army engineers overspent between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000 of the funds that were appropriated for the fiscal year 1952 for flood control for items of every nature for which they were allowed to spend such funds. When the emergency is there, when the flood is on, they ask no questions; they go ahead and spend the money. They spent money to buy millions of sandbags along the Missouri River, to build up the levees and for a multitude of things.

On May 1 the Army engineers here informed me that even though they had no funds available at that time, that they were going ahead to repair the levees. Then on May 8 they informed me they discovered they were upward of \$15,000,000 in the red already and that they had decided they would not spend more money to repair the levees until Congress had made funds available.

Mr. FORD. Are these privately built levees or Government-constructed levees?

Mr. JENSEN. Most of them are privately built.

Mr. CANNON. Do you have a State law which authorizes the formation of levee districts?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right.

Mr. CANNON. Do you have taxation of the land for levee purposes?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right. They sell levee bonds. Of course, the financial institutions of the country buy these bonds, or they have been buying them until now. There are farmers living all up and down the river in my district who are members of a levee district who cannot float another bond that is negotiable, because they are indebted too much already, because of these annual floods which have destroyed their levees.

Mr. CANNON. The bonds are retired through annual taxation and when the land is inundated and there are no crops there are no revenues with which to pay off the bonds?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right. They are at the end of the row. I could have brought letters over here, by the score, to show the committee, letters from farmers who live in

these levee districts in my district, in which they say, "We are through; we must now ask for Federal assistance to repair these levees. And if we cannot get them repaired, we are through."

That is the situation. Gentlemen, as I have said on many occasions, I have never in all the 14 years I have been a Member of this Congress asked for anything from the taxpayers of America for my people, which they could do for themselves. And I never shall. But this is a Federal responsibility. This is too big a load for these people to bear alone.

May I say that the Army engineers asked \$35,000,000 for this purpose and the Bureau of the Budget cut it to \$25,000,000. I support the full amount of \$35,000,000.

As you gentlemen know, that has been happening for too long a time. I do not like to criticize, but the Army engineers' request for funds for flood control has been greatly reduced by the Bureau of the Budget too often for many years past, until it has become a desperate situation leading up to the latest destruction. You will recall that I explained to this committee the past several years what I thought I could see coming. And it did come this spring, and it came in a much worse degree than I expected, I am sorry to say.

We have a critical condition upstream in Harrison and Monona Counties, where the river is about to break through in several places. The Army engineers and the local engineers are holding their breath for fear it is going to break through and start a new channel; and, if it does, it will really cost money to get Old Man River back in the proper channel again.

Mr. CANNON. It would be a part of economy, then, to provide the needed funds?

Mr. JENSEN. Certainly.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. JENSEN, you say that the disaster funds which are available cannot be used to repair the levees and cannot be used to pump the water off the land, but they can be used to open ditches, as I understand, to drain the land?

Mr. JENSEN. The Housing and Home Finance Agency, through Mr. B. F. Fitzpatrick, who is Raymond Foley's assistant, informed me on about May 1 that they could use part of that money to rehabilitate the land and take the water off the land, but at a later date I was informed it could not be used for that purpose.

Mr. CANNON. Can you use it to clear debris off the land?

Mr. JENSEN. They say they cannot.

Mr. CANNON. Can you use it to take the sand off the land?

Mr. JENSEN. They say they cannot. That is why they have done nothing to date of that nature.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. JENSEN, are the funds which were appropriated as a result of a report by the Norrell committee, and which are being used up and down the river, still available for clearing the land?

Mr. JENSEN. Not to my knowledge. I have been told that there is no money available in any fund at the present time to take water off the land or remove debris or sand.

Mr. CANNON. This is a new development, and there has been no allocation for the purpose.

Mr. JENSEN. There is no fund at the present time; there is no activity out there, nothing being done to take the water off that valuable land, nor to take the debris off, nor to repair the levees—nothing.

Mr. CANNON. Can the funds requested in the House Document 469 for the Department of Agriculture be used for that purpose?

Mr. JENSEN. Most of this \$25,000,000 in this budget request I am sure will be used to repair levees. The \$20,000,000 in this same document, for the Department of Agriculture, will be used to take the water off the land and to plow under the sand and take

the debris off the land and for other purposes according to the justification.

Mr. CANNON. The two funds, then, will complement each other?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right. These two requests are for the Army engineers and for the Department of Agriculture to use, and they will work together and do the job which we must have done, if we want production on those thousands of acres that were inundated during this recent flood.

It is very important that we act fast in putting these requests through Congress.

They have got the big bulldozers of these big contracting concerns; and also the farmers help all they can, and charge nothing in most cases. In a couple of weeks they can do a tremendous amount of repair work on miles and miles of the river.

Mr. CANNON. And get it back into cultivation?

Mr. JENSEN. Get these levees built, and the Soil Conservation Service will help drain the land. They will widen and deepen the drainage ditches to get the water into the main stream and get it off the land. They will both be working at the same time to do this job.

Mr. CANNON. An appropriation of this character, then, would be, in the end, a contribution to the national food supply?

Mr. JENSEN. It certainly would, because, unless we do this, we are going to suffer a great deal through lack of production of food up and down all of these streams that were affected by these recent floods. And it is not only in the State of Iowa. It is in eight of the States altogether, I think.

Mr. McGRATH. As I see the picture, then, you have two funds, each having a specific job, and there is no overlapping between the Army engineers' appropriation that is requested and the appropriation requested for the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. JENSEN. Not at all. The reason you can have both funds at the same time is because both are needed to get the job done. The Army engineers will repair the levees while the Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Service, and the farmers themselves can be getting the water off this land and getting it into production this year.

Mr. McGRATH. Then time is of the essence?

Mr. JENSEN. Time is of the essence.

Mr. McGRATH. Because of the planting period?

Mr. JENSEN. Indeed it is.

I have just made an appearance before the Agriculture Subcommittee in support of that other item. The item this committee is considering comes under "Department of the Army, civil functions." There are witnesses from the Agriculture Department appearing before the Agriculture Subcommittee at this time.

Mr. FORD. I gathered from your comments that you were in favor of a figure of \$35,000,000 rather than \$25,000,000?

Mr. JENSEN. I know we are going to have to spend it; I know that it is going to have to be spent. You see, they have already overspent between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000; so that they have actually here only about \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 that they can spend before they will be overspent again.

Mr. FORD. There is one point that is not quite clear in my mind. You have stated that there were no funds available, in any program, which would permit repair work on the levees and the removal of the water from the land. Where did they get the money they have spent thus far?

Mr. JENSEN. In an emergency, when a flood is on, it is customary—and the Congress has always gone along with the Army engineers—for them to go ahead and obligate to the degree necessary, in purchasing these sandbags, for instance. That is one thing the Army engineers have always fur-

nished during these floods, the sandbags; and millions of sandbags cost a lot of money.

Also, they must hire help in order to get these jobs done. They have to be done when the wall of water is coming down. There is no time; lives and property are in jeopardy. The Congress of the United States always has—and I am sure Mr. CANNON will bear me out in this—always has given the Army engineers the privilege of meeting any emergency and then coming to us afterward to justify their expenditure.

Mr. CANNON. These expenditures fall into the same category as expenditures to fight forest fires.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

Mr. CANNON. We have a certain amount available, usually taken appropriations; but, in cases of forest fires and emergency floods which demand immediate attention, the Government goes ahead and makes these necessary and indispensable services available, and they are always reimbursed at a later date by the Congress. As Mr. JENSEN has said, that has become the customary procedure.

Mr. FORD. In other words, there have been some expenditures up to date for levee reconstruction and for the removal of water from the land?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes. Here is what happened. There were many cases where it was necessary to go in and strengthen a levee, knowing that a wall of water was coming down. That was an expenditure which the Army engineers felt they were justified in shouldering, along with the help of the people themselves. But since the flood has subsided, they have spent no money to repair breaks in levees, I am informed, and I think General Chorpene will testify to that effect.

Thank you.

Mr. Speaker, in order that the record may be kept straight, I must say for the information of my colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], that the Jensen amendment was not offered to the civil functions appropriation bill for fiscal year 1953, so surely it cannot effect the \$35,000,000 item in this bill for the Army engineers to expend. Also the PMA and the Soil Conservation Service personnel on the field level and all seasonal and casual employees were specifically exempted from the provisions of the Jensen amendment to the agricultural appropriations bill for fiscal year 1953.

So his amendment means nothing except the little fun he had in offering it.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, I trust there will be no opposition to this measure.

These funds are needed and the need is now.

It is not necessary to repeat the story of the disastrous flood of 1952 on the Kansas River. Much of this money is needed to repair two levees destroyed or weakened by that flood, the biggest of all history.

The evidence in the hearings repeatedly shows the lack of funds and the need.

Mr. Speaker, even though this will exceed the amount approved by the budget, it should pass without objection so that funds can be immediately used to strengthen these dikes and levees before further floods occur.

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, it is very essential that the land affected by this spring's record-breaking

floods be brought back into production as soon as possible. I am glad to join in helping to bring to the floor this request for an additional \$20,000,000 to be expended by the Department of Agriculture, \$14,500,000 of which is for restoration of productive capacity of farms and \$5,500,000 of which is for repair and clearance of streams and waterways. Mr. Clarence J. McCormick, Under Secretary of Agriculture, testified before our Subcommittee on Appropriations for Agriculture yesterday and brought out the very grave need for immediate rehabilitation assistance as a result of the severe floods. I would like, Mr. Speaker, to quote from page 14 of the hearings at which point I interrogated Mr. McCormick regarding the need for these funds:

Mr. ANDERSEN. I would like to ask one question. We have this situation, Mr. McCormick, in southwest Minnesota: I have three separate areas that I know of, each embracing some 30,000 to 70,000 acres of good farm land, as good as you want to see anywhere, which is now classified as waterlogged land, simply because the normal outlets for drainage, that is the main channels, have clogged up through repetition of such floods as we have had this spring. To me that is just as important in the way of conservation of land to drain this formerly fine farm land as to conserve soil in any other manner. To help open up these drainage outlets, where it is impossible for the local communities affected to do so is, I think, a logical field for Federal assistance. I am glad to see in the justifications here the statement that this money may be used in clearing and reconstruction of irrigation canals and drainage ditches.

Mr. McCORMICK. That is very definitely true. I know, during the last flood, we did see many creeks that you speak about with the mouths near the river being completely stopped up, where the area was practically level and there was no drainage for some distance back.

Mr. ANDERSEN. The small tributaries which normally help to drain the level, or slightly rolling farm areas in southwestern Minnesota are today unable to do a proper job because they have been silted up by floodwaters.

Mr. McCORMICK. From the standpoint of getting production, if we do not get the small streams flowing and repairs to drainage systems where the water runs out on the adjacent land, the lands will be flooded.

Mr. ANDERSEN. That is correct. My point is that I hope you people will give attention to that problem, because it involves a tremendous amount of fine farm land which certainly cannot be allowed to go out of production.

Mr. Speaker, there are three projects in Minnesota's Seventh Congressional District which should be undertaken to bring back into production the fine farm land which is now endangered because of the lack of drainage.

The first of these projects is known as the Ten Mile Creek and Stoney Run Creek project in southern Lac qui Parle County and northern Yellow Medicine County, and involves a total of 78,000 acres of land. We have to depend on the Army engineers and the Soil Conservation Service to provide the needed outlet for this large drainage project. Approximately 380 farms in 6 townships are affected. It was estimated that crop damage during the years from 1944 to

1948 from floods on 56,644 acres in this project totaled the large sum of \$2,694,756. Deepening and widening the channel of Ten Mile Creek should make proper drainage possible and put this huge amount of land back into full production. It is my conviction, Mr. Speaker, that with the Federal Government assuming responsibility for flood control in the United States as it has, the people owning property in the Ten Mile Creek watershed have a right to request that that responsibility be extended to this problem and that aid be given in furnishing a drainage outlet which will bring their land back into production.

The second project in Minnesota's Seventh Congressional District is known as the Mustinka River project. The farmers in the Mustinka Watershed which affect four counties in west central Minnesota, Stevens, Big Stone, Grant, and Traverse, took a terrific beating this spring because of the flood of this river and its tributaries. The Army engineers in Saint Paul estimated the damage as somewhere near \$400,000. This certainly should qualify as one of the projects under the allocations in this bill. The preliminary survey of the Army engineers indicates that about 75,000 acres of land have been flooded in this area. The Flood Controls Acts of 1948 and 1950 authorized the Red River of the North basin project including channel improvements on the Mustinka River and tributaries, consisting of channel deepening, widening, straightening, and cleaning. However, the President impounded the flood control funds and this year's civil functions bill did not provide money for this project.

I repeat, Mr. Speaker, we cannot afford to permit this tremendous acreage of good farm land to deteriorate into a bog when assistance from the Federal Government would make it available for the production our country needs.

The third project of vital interest to the people of Minnesota's Seventh Congressional District is known as the South Fork of the Crow River. Last October the Soil Conservation Service informed me that an allocation of approximately \$27,200 was being made for a flood control survey of the South Fork of the Crow River. It was further stated that the survey would be initiated in the near future and carried on as rapidly as weather conditions permitted. The survey is now in progress. This project has met with the favorable consideration of the Army engineers and the Soil Conservation Service but has been delayed because of the lack of funds in both of these organizations. Mr. Speaker, since 1942, I have been working to help the people along this river take care of their problem. In September 1944, I was successful in securing approval for the survey. However, the President impounded the flood control funds in 1948 and this delayed completion of this project, as well as many others throughout the country. A vast quantity of good farm land is being ruined because the outlets for the drainage of the area are blocked and make the usual farm drain-

age impossible. I have repeatedly called this to the attention of the Army engineers and the Soil Conservation Service and as a result we are finally at the point where the preliminary survey is being completed by the Soil Conservation Service working in conjunction with the Army engineers. Mr. Speaker, it is ridiculous to have thousands of acres of good farm land out of production for the want of the aid the owners should have from their Government. We are not shy about giving aid to foreign countries who need to step up their production. Tomorrow we open debate on the huge multi-billion-dollar mutual security bill. Some of that money could be put to better use here at home. Why should we be so reluctant to help our own people?

Mr. Speaker, I have gone into detail regarding these three projects in my district so that the Members of the House would realize the critical need for the passage of this legislation. Throughout the country there are millions of acres of first class farm land that should be recovered for production and certainly if there is anything to soil conservation, here is a field which they should not neglect. This fine farm land must be recovered and this is a proper field for Federal assistance, as the situation is beyond the capabilities of the local communities involved.

I was glad, Mr. Speaker, to support this bill in subcommittee and urge the House to pass it.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

[Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read for a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Appropriations I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7860) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on this bill be limited to 1 hour, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself in to the Committee of the Whole House

Mr. Ross in two instances, to include in one a speech and in the other a resolution.

Mr. DONDERO and to include an article. Mr. SMITH of Kansas and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BEAMER and to include an editorial. Mr. WILLIAMS of New York and to include a letter from a constituent and his answer thereto, and letters to the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of State.

Mr. MCGREGOR and to include two essays written by winners in an essay contest conducted by the Ohio American Legion and the Auxiliary.

Mr. CLEMENTE.

Mr. MORANO in two instances and to include editorials.

Mr. SCUDDER and to include an editorial.

Mr. CRAWFORD and to include an editorial.

Mr. KEOGH and to include an editorial which appeared in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Daily Eagle.

Mr. MAHON to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today and include certain brief statements and excerpts from his own remarks made previously in the House.

Mr. WATTS to have inserted in the Appendix the copy of a broadcast over Station WLW at Cincinnati regarding the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CHELF].

Mr. PHILLIPS and include a statement from the advisers of the Technical Cooperation Administration.

Mr. VURSELL.

Mr. GATHINGS.

Mr. HEFFERNAN and to include an editorial.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. STANLEY, from the Committee on House Administration, announced that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 4949. An act to amend the act of February 10, 1920, so as to provide for free blank ammunition for veterans' organizations for use in connection with the funeral ceremonies of deceased veterans, and for other ceremonial purposes.

The Speaker announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1403. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer to the Department of the Navy certain property at Shumaker, Ark.;

S. 1630. An act to amend the provision in the act of March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1235, 1253), authorizing the granting of easements for rights-of-way for electrical transmission, telephone, and telegraph lines and poles;

S. 2569. An act to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended; and

S. 3100. An act to authorize the Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy, and Air Force equipment, and provide certain services to the Boy Scouts of America for use at the Third National Jamboree for the Boy Scouts, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 49 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, May 21, 1952, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1451. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a letter relative to the case of Foo Cho-Lee alias Joe Lee, file No. A-4590634 CR 38729, requesting that it be withdrawn from those now pending before the Congress and returned to the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1452. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a report pursuant to provisions of section 1211 of Public Law 759, approved September 6, 1950, relative to violations of subsection (h); to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. CANNON: Committee on Appropriations. House Joint Resolution 454. Joint resolution making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1956). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FINE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1508. A bill conferring jurisdiction on the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims of the State of California; with amendment (Rept. No. 1957). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2556. An act for the relief of Col. Julia O. Flikke and Col. Florence A. Blanchfield; without amendment (Rept. No. 1946). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JONAS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2181. A bill for the relief of the Trust Association of H. Kempner; without amendment (Rept. No. 1947). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FINE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2405. A bill for the relief of Food Service of Evansville, Inc.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1948). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JONAS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3211. A bill for the relief of the Alma Cooperative Equity Exchange, Alma, Nebr., and others; with amendment (Rept. No. 1949). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JONAS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3727. A bill for the relief of the Professional Arts Building Corp.; with amendment (Rept. No. 1950). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GOODWIN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5004. A bill for the relief of Terminal Warehouse Co.; with amendment (Rept. No. 1951). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GOODWIN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5006. A bill for the relief of Gallagher's Warehouses, Inc.; with amendment (Rept. No. 1952). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JONAS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5005. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Edward E. Formanek; with amendment (Rept. No. 1953). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5515. A bill for the relief of John H. Vogel; with amendment (Rept. No. 1954). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. LANE: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6761. A bill for the relief of William Kipf and Darold D. Selk; without amendment (Rept. No. 1955). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BERRY:

H. R. 7920. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, so as to impose a special equalization duty upon agricultural commodities for which price support has been made available and a parity price established; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CORBETT:

H. R. 7921. A bill to provide for filling vacancies in the rural delivery service in the field service of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. REED of New York:

H. R. 7922. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase old-age and survivors insurance benefits, to increase the amount of earnings permitted without loss of benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WOOD of Georgia:

H. R. 7923. A bill to amend chapter 75 of title 18, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CANNON:

H. J. Res. 454. Joint resolution making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. LYLE:

H. J. Res. 455. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, memorial-

izing the President and the Congress of the United States, relative to Senate Joint Resolution 11, requesting the return to the State of New Jersey and other States of sufficient moneys for the administration of employment security; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana:

H. R. 7924. A bill for the relief of George D. Kyminas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BOSONE:

H. R. 7925. A bill for the relief of Stephen Andrew Everly and Mary Christene Everly; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYS of Ohio:

H. R. 7926. A bill for the relief of Constantinos Georgiou Maxis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

H. R. 7927. A bill for the relief of Morgan M. Whithers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REED of New York:

H. R. 7928. A bill for the relief of Toyoko Ishitani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIVERS:

H. R. 7929. A bill for the relief of Scarlett Kelly; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

737. By Mr. HOLMES: Petition of 91 citizens of Clarkston, Pomeroy, Asotin, Port Orchard, and St. John, Wash., urging enactment of the Bryson bill, H. R. 2188; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

739. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the city clerk, Chicago, Ill., urging the Congress of the United States to authorize the Chief Engineer of the United States Army to survey the damage along the shore of Lake Michigan at Chicago caused by high lake levels and to compensate the owners of property from Federal funds for such damage; to the Committee on Public Works.

82D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 454

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 21 (legislative day, MAY 12), 1952

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the
4 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year
5 ending June 30, 1952, the following sums:

6 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

7 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

8 CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

9 RESOURCES

10 For an additional amount for "Conservation and use of
11 agricultural land resources", \$14,500,000, to remain avail-

1 able until December 31, 1953, to enable the Secretary to
2 carry out flood assistance and rehabilitation, including the
3 furnishing of services, materials, and payments for conserva-
4 tion and land restoration measures, in agricultural areas
5 damaged by excessive rains, run-off, and floodwaters, desig-
6 nated by the Secretary of Agriculture as disaster areas under
7 Public Law 38, approved April 6, 1949: *Provided*, That
8 this appropriation may be expended without regard to the
9 adjustments required under section 8 (e) of the Soil Con-
10 servation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U. S. C. 590h)
11 and may be distributed among States and individual farmers
12 without regard to other provisions of law: *Provided further*,
13 That restrictions contained in appropriations limiting the
14 amounts which may be used for administrative expenses,
15 are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet the cost
16 of administering the farm land restoration and rehabilitation
17 program authorized herein.

18 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$5,500,000, to remain available until December 31, 1953, for
22 emergency restoration of channel capacity in tributary stream
23 channels and waterways, and related measures, affecting more
24 than individual farms, in agricultural areas damaged by ex-

1 cessive rains, run-off, and floodwaters, designated by the
2 Secretary of Agriculture as disaster areas under Public Law
3 38, approved April 6, 1949.

4 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

5 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

6 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

7 FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL (EMERGENCY FUND)

8 For an additional amount for "Flood control, general
9 (emergency fund)", \$35,000,000, to remain available until
10 expended.

Passed the House of Representatives May 20, 1952.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

82^d CONGRESS
2^d Session

H. J. RES. 454

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes.

MAY 21 (legislative day, MAY 12), 1952

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

H. R. 3275. An act for the relief of Miyoko Nakagawa;
 H. R. 3334. An act for the relief of Paul Busbey;
 H. R. 3564. An act for the relief of Reuben Krakovsky;
 H. R. 3858. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Capeyon;
 H. R. 4126. An act for the relief of Ernst Sbaschnik, Sr.;
 H. R. 4180. An act for the relief of Joseph Denekar and Mrs. Mary A. Denekar;
 H. R. 4504. An act for the relief of Dr. Philip Bloemsma and Mrs. Joy Roelink Bloemsma;
 H. R. 4543. An act for the relief of Mrs. Priscilla Crowley;
 H. R. 4588. An act for the relief of Mark Yen Hui;
 H. R. 5107. An act for the relief of Margarete Mary Fujita;
 H. R. 5108. An act for the relief of Nicola, Lucia, and Rocco Plerro;
 H. R. 5301. An act for the relief of Leonard Jesse Richards (Michio Inoue);
 H. R. 5325. An act for the relief of S. Irby Adams;
 H. R. 5864. An act for the relief of Sachiko Kanemochi;
 H. R. 6010. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lennie G. Clarkson and William E. Clarkson;
 H. R. 6016. An act for the relief of Louis A. Schafer;
 H. R. 6109. An act for the relief of Helga Eveline Matz;
 H. R. 6505. An act for the relief of Karen Ann Crowley;
 H. R. 6850. An act for the relief of Martha Bridges;
 H. R. 6870. An act for the relief of Louie Bon Kong;
 H. R. 6945. An act for the relief of Katharina Hoffmann;
 H. R. 7860. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes; and
 H. J. Res. 454. Joint resolution making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 66) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (S. 897) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Thanos Mellos, Michel Mellos, and Hermine Fahl, and it was signed by the Vice President.

SUSIE LEE SPENCER—VETO MESSAGE (S. DOC. NO. 131)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying bill, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed:

To the United States Senate:

I return herewith, without my approval, S. 1045 "for the relief of the estate of Susie Lee Spencer."

This enactment proposes payment of \$7,500 to the estate of Susie Lee Spencer, of Spartanburg, S. C., a Federal em-

ployee who was killed in 1943 during the course of her employment. Death resulted from the negligence of a fellow employee. The claim of her husband for death compensation under the provisions of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act was denied upon the ground that he was not wholly dependent upon her for support at the time of death.

This enrollment is substantially the same as H. R. 1026, of the Eighty-first Congress, which I returned to the Congress without my approval. In principle, it is also the same as H. R. 1481 of that Congress, a bill "for the relief of the estate of Julius Zaffareni," which I disapproved on May 3, 1950.

In declining to concur in these enactments, I indicated my belief that bills providing monetary awards in cases such as these circumvent the basic concept of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to provide compensation to those persons only who were dependent upon the deceased employee and were deprived by his death of a means of support. I expressed the view that it was wise and reasonable for the Congress to make the program provided by the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, even though circumscribed in some respects, the exclusive form of recovery from the Government. A Federal employee and his dependents, for whatever other rights of redress they surrender, get in return the assured and orderly protection, independent of the question of fault or negligence, which the law guarantees to them and their surviving dependents when death occurs during employment. I further said that I could find no reason why this principle should apply to the judicial process and not prevail in the legislative process.

S. 1045 is inconsistent with the principles of the dependency requirements and the exclusive remedy provisions of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, even though the exclusive remedy section was not added until 1949. If the Congress believes there is reason to depart from the policy of this act, in order to permit payment of death compensation to a nondependent husband of a Federal employee, I believe this should be done through general legislation rather than by making individual exceptions through the enactment of private relief measures. Such private relief enactments, in effect, would provide preferential treatment for some individuals and would be discriminatory against the general class of persons subject to the provisions of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.
 THE WHITE HOUSE, May 21, 1952.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, the following routine business was transacted:

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to

law, a list of papers and documents on the files of several departments and agencies of the Government which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. LANGER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

H. R. 6661. A bill to amend the Foreign Service Building Act, 1926; without amendment (Rept. No. 1586).

By Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

H. R. 4801. A bill to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu to issue certain bonds for flood-control purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1587);

H. R. 4802. A bill to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu to issue certain public improvement bonds; without amendment (Rept. No. 1588);

H. R. 4923. A bill to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu to issue certain bonds for the construction of the Kalihi tunnel and its approach roads; without amendment (Rept. No. 1589);

H. R. 5071. A bill to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the county of Maui, T. H., to issue public improvement bonds for the construction of flood-control projects on Iao stream; without amendment (Rept. No. 1590);

H. R. 5072. A bill to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the county of Maui, T. H., to issue public improvement bonds for the construction of new public-school buildings; without amendment (Rept. No. 1591);

H. R. 5386. A bill to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation of the Territory of Hawaii, to issue bonds for acquisition of real property for public-school purposes and for construction and replacement of buildings for public-school purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1592); and

H. R. 6675. A bill to authorize the conveyance of lands in the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation to the State of California or to the Hoopa Unified School District for use for school purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1593).

By Mr. MILLIKIN, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

S. 2610. A bill providing that excess-land provisions of the Federal reclamation laws shall not apply to certain lands that will receive a supplemental or regulated water supply from the San Luis Valley project, Colorado; without amendment (Rept. No. 1594).

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, May 21, 1952, he presented to the President of the United

States the enrolled bill (S. 897) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Thanos Mellos, Michel Mellos, and Hermine Fahl.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MARTIN:

S. 3207. A bill for the relief of Panos Michalopoulos;

S. 3208. A bill for the relief of Paul Dacut;

S. 3209. A bill for the relief of Virginia Grande; and

S. 3210. A bill for the relief of Karin Rita Grubb; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LODGE:

S. 3211. A bill for the relief of Shizuko Suzuki and Johnny Suzuki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUNT (for himself and Mr. O'MAHONEY):

S. 3212. A bill to approve a contract negotiated with the Midvale irrigation district and to authorize its execution, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RUSSELL (for himself and Mr. BRIDGES) (by request):

S. 3213. A bill to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GREEN:

S. 3214. A bill for the relief of Ottavio Saulino and Marcella Saulino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 3215. A bill for the relief of Julia E. Wagner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FERGUSON (for himself and Mr. MAYBANK):

S. 3216. A bill to provide for a television studio to be maintained in connection with the Senate Radio-Television Correspondents' Gallery; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

REVISION OF LAWS RELATING TO IMMIGRATION, NATURALIZATION, AND NATIONALITY — AMENDMENTS

Mr. MORSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2550) to revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and nationality, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. BENTON, Mr. LANGER, Mr. MORSE, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. McMAHON, Mr. GREEN, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. MOODY, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. KEFAUVER, and Mr. MAGNUSON) submitted amendments in the nature of a substitute intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to Senate bill 2550, supra, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS—AMENDMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (for himself, Mr. McFARLAND, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. McMAHON, Mr. O'CONOR, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. HUNT, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. BRICKER, and Mr. KEM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (H. R. 7072) making appro-

priations for the executive offices and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolutions were severally read twice by their titles, and referred as indicated:

H. R. 880. An act for the relief of Giuseppe Biolzi;

H. R. 1907. An act for the relief of Ethel White, Frankie Ezell, and Ralph James;

H. R. 1098. An act for the relief of the estate of C. G. Allen;

H. R. 1847. An act for the relief of Margaret Frankel;

H. R. 2810. An act for the relief of James Nels Ekberg;

H. R. 2840. An act for the relief of Mrs. Hee Shee Wong Achuck;

H. R. 3275. An act for the relief of Miyoko Nakagawa;

H. R. 3334. An act for the relief of Paul Busbey;

H. R. 3564. An act for the relief of Renben Krakovsky;

H. R. 3858. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Copeyon;

H. R. 4126. An act for the relief of Ernst Sbaschnik, Sr.;

H. R. 4180. An act for the relief of Joseph Denekar and Mrs. Mary A. Denekar;

H. R. 4504. An act for the relief of Dr. Philip Bloemsma and Mrs. Joy Roelink Bloemsma;

H. R. 4543. An act for the relief of Mrs. Priscilla Crowley;

H. R. 4588. An act for the relief of Mark Yen Hui;

H. R. 5107. An act for the relief of Margarete Mary Fujita;

H. R. 5108. An act for the relief of Nicola, Lucia, and Rocco Fierro;

H. R. 5301. An act for the relief of Leonard Jesse Richards (Michio Inoue);

H. R. 5325. An act for the relief of S. Irby Adams;

H. R. 5864. An act for the relief of Sachiko Kanemochi;

H. R. 6010. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lenzie G. Clarkson and William E. Clarkson;

H. R. 6016. An act for the relief of Louis A. Schafer;

H. R. 6109. An act for the relief of Helga Eveline Matz;

H. R. 6505. An act for the relief of Karen Ann Crowley;

H. R. 6850. An act for the relief of Martha Bridges;

H. R. 6870. An act for the relief of Louie Bon Kong; and

H. R. 6945. An act for the relief of Katharina Hoffmann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 7860. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 454. Joint resolution making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc.,

were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. MARTIN:

Address delivered by him at the annual State convention banquet of the Catholic War Veterans, Department of Pennsylvania, at Norristown, Pa., on May 17, 1952.

By Mr. PASTORE:

Statement prepared by him, entitled "The Story of Social Security."

By Mr. THYE:

Address entitled "A Look at the Record," delivered by him before the Minnesota Hennepin County Republican Women's Club, Minneapolis, Minn., on May 16, 1952.

Editorial entitled "Thye for the Soil," published in St. Paul Pioneer Press on May 14, 1952.

By Mr. CAIN:

Letter written by him to Mr. John Oakes, of the editorial department of the New York Times, with reference to the tidelands bill.

By Mr. TAFT:

Editorial entitled "We Can Depend on ANDY," relating to Senator SCHOEPPEL, published in the Kingman (Kans.) Journal of May 15, 1952.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

Article entitled "The Missouri Gang: A National Issue," published in the Reader's Digest.

By Mr. BENNETT:

Resolution adopted by the American Bar Association on the tidelands issue.

By Mr. MOODY:

Editorial entitled "Not Yet Perfected," commenting on the immigration bill, published in the Detroit News of Saturday, May 10, 1952.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

Editorial entitled "Chennault's Planes," published in the New York Times of May 7, 1952.

By Mr. WATKINS:

Editorial entitled "No Wonder Our Cities Lack So Much," published in the Deseret (Utah) News of May 18, 1952.

By Mr. DWORSHAK:

Article entitled "The Amazing Mrs. Mayes," written by Dorothy Brandon and published in a recent issue of the magazine section of the New York Herald Tribune.

By Mr. O'CONOR:

Article regarding Miss Geneva Harrison, a teacher of blind children, published in a recent issue of the Washington Post.

THE KOJE ISLAND INCIDENT

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, this morning a Miss Isabel Grasty, who identified herself as a relative of Brig. Gen. Francis T. Dodd, former commander of the Kojima Island war prisoner camp, called at my office and stated to my executive assistant that General Dodd had received orders from superiors in the Army to coddle and appease the Communist prisoners on Kojima Island.

This is a serious charge that should be investigated fully by the proper committees of Congress and not just by the Army itself. If General Dodd did receive such orders, it should be fully determined not only who gave the orders but as well who formulated the policy for such orders—whether such policy was formulated by the Army or by the State Department or by the White House.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF CANADIAN NEWSPRINT

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, in a statement in the Senate on Monday, regarding the announced new increase in

MAKING ADDITIONAL FLOOD REHABILITATION
APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1952

MAY 28, 1952.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 454]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred House Joint Resolution No. 454, making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate without amendment and with the recommendation that the joint resolution be passed.

The funds contained in this resolution are required as a result of the recent unprecedented floods in the Mississippi and Missouri River Basins and elsewhere, and are based upon estimates amounting to \$45,000,000 submitted in House Document No. 469.

The joint resolution provides \$14,500,000 for the restoration of the productive capacity of farms and \$5,500,000 for repair and clearance of streams and waterways. These two appropriations will be administered by the Department of Agriculture.

For the Corps of Engineers, the joint resolution carries an appropriation of \$35,000,000 for flood control, general, emergency fund. This amount is necessary to permit the reimbursement of "flood control, general" for funds expended in connection with recent flood fighting and rescue activities; to enable the engineers to proceed with restoration and repairs to flood-control structures, including private levees, damaged as a result of these floods and for replenishment of the special fund available to the Corps of Engineers for emergency flood-fighting activities. Funds are also included to permit the Corps of Engineers to continue their restoration of sorely needed works in the Kansas City area, damaged in the 1951 flood and making necessary repairs to non-Federal levees as authorized by law.

Calendar No. 1532

82D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 454

[Report No. 1602]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 21 (legislative day, MAY 12), 1952

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 28, 1952

Reported by Mr. McKELLAR, without amendment.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the
4 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year
5 ending June 30, 1952, the following sums:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

RESOURCES

10 For an additional amount for "conservation and use of
11 agricultural land resources", \$14,500,000, to remain avail-

1 able until December 31, 1953, to enable the Secretary to
2 carry out flood assistance and rehabilitation, including the
3 furnishing of services, materials, and payments for conserva-
4 tion and land restoration measures, in agricultural areas
5 damaged by excessive rains, run-off, and floodwaters, desig-
6 nated by the Secretary of Agriculture as disaster areas under
7 Public Law 38, approved April 6, 1949: *Provided*, That
8 this appropriation may be expended without regard to the
9 adjustments required under section 8 (e) of the Soil Con-
10 servation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U. S. C. 590h)
11 and may be distributed among States and individual farmers
12 without regard to other provisions of law: *Provided further*,
13 That restrictions contained in appropriations limiting the
14 amounts which may be used for administrative expenses,
15 are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet the cost
16 of administering the farm land restoration and rehabilitation
17 program authorized herein.

18 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
21 \$5,500,000, to remain available until December 31, 1953, for
22 emergency restoration of channel capacity in tributary stream
23 channels and waterways, and related measures, affecting more
24 than individual farms, in agricultural areas damaged by ex-
25 cessive rains, run-off, and floodwaters, designated by the

1 Secretary of Agriculture as disaster areas under Public Law
2 38, approved April 6, 1949.

3 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

4 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

5 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

6 FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL (EMERGENCY FUND)

7 For an additional amount for "Flood control, general
8 (emergency fund)", \$35,000,000, to remain available until
9 expended.

Passed the House of Representatives May 20, 1952.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

82ND CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. J. RES. 454

[Report No. 1602]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes.

MAY 21 (legislative day, May 12), 1952

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 28, 1952

Reported without amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued May 29, 1952

For actions of May 28, 1952

82nd-2nd, No. 92

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed foreign-aid bill. Senate made defense-production bill its unfinished business and Sen. Maybank inserted summary of bill. Senate committees reported independent offices appropriation bill, measures to appropriate funds for flood control and soil conservation and to make temporary appropriations pending enactment of supplemental appropriation bill, and bill to make agricultural education program available for University of Alaska. Senate committee ordered reported various transportation bills. House passed road authorization bill.

SENATE

~~FOREIGN AID. Passed, 64-10, with amendments H. R. 7005, to extend the Mutual Security Program for the fiscal year 1953. Agreed, 37-34, to a Long amendment reducing the appropriation authorizations by \$200,000,000. Agreed to a Ferguson amendment providing that, when a commodity authorized for procurement outside the U. S. is under domestic allocation or price controls; it shall be furnished to the recipient country in lieu of dollar grants. (pp. 6218-89.)~~

~~APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 7072, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1953 (S. Rept. 1603)(p. 6216). It is understood that the Committee voted to eliminate the rider to limit the taking of annual leave and eliminated the Jensen rider to restrict the filling of vacancies in the agencies covered by the bill, but that the Committee agreed to a Ferguson amendment making a 10% reduction in the budget estimates for personal services in various agencies covered by the bill.~~

~~The Committee reported with amendments H. J. Res. 426, making temporary appropriations available pending enactment of the third supplemental appropriation bill, H. R. 6947, which is tied up in conference. That bill includes supplemental items for pay costs in this Department. (S. Rept. 1612.)(p. 6216.)~~

~~The Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 454, which provides \$20,000,000 for USDA flood rehabilitation (FMA and SCS) and \$35,000,000 for Army flood control (S. Rept. 1602)(p. 6216).~~

~~EDUCATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6922, to amend Sec. 22 (relating to the endowment and support of colleges~~

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of agriculture and the mechanic arts) of the act of June 29, 1935, so as to extend the benefits of such section to certain colleges in Alaska (S. Rept. 1609) (p. 6216).

4. **LAND TRANSFERS.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 2603, to return to Oregon a tract of land which had been donated to the U. S. for fish-hatchery use (S. Rept. 1610) (p. 6216).

The Committee also reported without amendment H. R. 5314, to transfer a tract of land which has been used by BPISAE for grape research to the University of California (S. Rept. 1611) (p. 6216).

5. **PROPERTY SEIZURE.** The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment S. J. Res. 158, to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit the President from seizing private property except as may be prescribed by law (S. Rept. 1606) (p. 6216).

6. **DEFENSE PRODUCTION.** S. 2594, to extend the Defense Production Act, was made the unfinished business (p. 6289). Sen. Maybank obtained consent to make a correction in the committee report and inserted a summary of the committee bill (p. 6291).

As reported, the bill extends price and wage control authority until Mar. 1, 1953, and extends authority for priorities, allocations, loans and loan guarantees, and import controls until June 30, 1953. However, the import-control provision is amended by substituting the old law (Public Law 590) for the Magnuson amendments (Sec. 104 of the Act). The bill amends the Capchart amendment to make clear that it does not apply to retailers and wholesalers; strikes out the word "hereafter" from the Herlong amendment, thus extending to all retailers and wholesalers their historical mark-up; and sets forth criteria under which price and wage controls should be suspended.

7. **TRANSPORTATION.** The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) various transportation bills, including S. 2357, amending the Interstate Commerce Act regarding the agricultural exemption clause, and S. 2653, to standardize rates on household goods shipped by the U.S. Government for its employees (p. D511).

8. **TOBACCO.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 3554, to provide that the carryover of Maryland tobacco for any marketing year shall be the quantity of such tobacco on hand in the U. on Jan. 1 of such marketing year (p. D510).

9. **GRAIN-STORAGE INVESTIGATION.** The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee "postponed for 2 weeks action to conclude hearings on grain shortage investigation, in order that the committee staff and the GAO have further opportunities to complete their investigations" (p. D510).

10. **MIGRATORY LABOR.** Sen. Humphrey inserted a N. J. Consumers' League resolution commending the report of the President's commission on migratory labor (p. 6215).

11. **ROAD AUTHORIZATIONS.** As reported (see Digest 90), S. 2437 authorizes appropriations for each of the fiscal years 1954 and 1955 including the following: Forest highways, \$25,000,000; forest development roads and trails, \$22,500,000; Federal-aid highways, \$270,000,000; Federal-aid secondary highways, \$180,000,000; national park roads and trails, \$10,000,000; parkways, \$10,000,000; and Indian reservation roads, \$10,000,000. It also authorizes \$50,000,000 for defense access roads.

Senate

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1952

Rev. F. Norman Van Brunt, associate pastor, Foundry Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Thou great indwelling spirit, who art ever attempting to guide the spirit of man to the realization of abundant life, give us a greater sense of expectancy. Deliver us, we pray, from fears that paralyze the will and doubts that breed despair. Let us see Thee, the unchanging, secure foundation upon which we continue to build a glorious heritage of freedom and fidelity. We need the insight of Thy spirit and the all-pervading power of Thy love. To this end grant unto us the divine initiative that, as imitators of the infinite, we may be bearers of light and abundant life to our age. Help us to look upon our purpose, and place in the sun with the same sense of mission of the One who staggered the world with the daringness of His faith, the Man of Galilee. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. McFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, May 27, 1952, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Snader, its assistant reading clerk, announced that the House had insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 2552) to authorize the appointment of qualified women as physicians and specialists in the medical services of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. VINSON, Mr. BROOKS, and Mr. SHORT were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 4511. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the Territory of Hawaii certain real property at Kahului, Wailuku, Maui, T. H.; and

H. R. 6811. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved April 23, 1924, as amended, and for other purposes.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On request of Mr. McFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, Mr. GILLETTE was excused from attendance on the session of the Senate today.

MUTUAL SECURITY ACT OF 1952

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 3086) to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1951, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate is now operating under a unanimous-consent agreement limiting debate on all amendments, motions, appeals, and the bill itself.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to transact routine business, without debate. At the conclusion of the transaction of routine business, I shall suggest the absence of a quorum. I ask that the time consumed by the transaction of the routine business and the call of the roll not be charged to either side.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator now make the point of no quorum?

Mr. McFARLAND. No; I shall do so following the transaction of routine business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the request of the Senator is granted.

MIGRANT LABOR—RESOLUTION OF CONSUMERS' LEAGUE OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Consumers' League of New Jersey commending the President's Commission on Migratory Labor and the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Labor Management Relations on its work for the protection of migrant labor.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION COMMENDING THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON MIGRATORY LABOR AND THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR AND LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

Whereas the study made by the President's Commission on Migratory Labor has revealed that agricultural migrants in many sections of this country are denied decent housing, fair wages and working conditions, adequate health care, and the opportunity for a minimum education; and

Whereas migrants suffer these conditions in large part either because they are excluded from the protection which laws provide for residents or because existing laws do not cover their special and particular needs; and

Whereas the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Labor Management has been considering possible legislation providing for such protection particularly for decent hous-

ing, the licensing of labor contractors, and the establishment of a Federal Committee on Migratory Labor: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the New Jersey Consumers' League commend the President's Commission on Migratory Labor and the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Labor Management for its excellent work and that it states that it is awaiting with keen anticipation the introduction of such legislation into the United States Senate.

IMMIGRATION—LETTER OF AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a letter which I have received from the American Bar Association dated May 22, 1952, and a letter dated March 10, 1952, also from the American Bar Association, in connection with the immigration bill recently debated and voted on by this body.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL,
Cambridge, Mass., May 22, 1952.

Senator HUMPHREY,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: I am the chairman of the immigration committee of the administrative law section of the American Bar Association. It was pointed out to me by a member of my committee that you attributed to us certain constitutional views which in his opinion the committee did not adopt. He believes that the views which you attributed to us were in fact the views of another group, some of whom were on our committee. In examining the communication which I sent to Congress on behalf of the committee I find that we did express some constitutional opinions. I do not know which views were in question in your remarks to the Senate, but if they attributed to our committee any opinions other than those expressed in the enclosed communication, I would be very grateful to you if it were possible for you to correct the attribution.

You will understand that I do not mean by this personally to disassociate myself from any views that you may have expressed. It is simply that my authority only went so far as to express those things that the committee formally adopted.

Very truly yours,

LOUIS L. JAFFE.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
Cambridge, Mass., March 10, 1952.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: The committee respectfully urges the following amendments to H. R. 5678: First, amend section 242b to provide for trial examiners appointed under section 11, Administrative Procedure Act, so as to restore law as settled by Supreme Court in Sung case, because the American Bar Association is firmly opposed to exceptions to the Administrative Procedure Act and believes it is contrary to our traditions to discriminate against resident aliens.

For similar reasons we suggest the following amendments: Amend 242a to maintain present authority of courts to review denial of bail; amend 242f to retain present right of hearing before deportation to alien previously deported; amend 242 so as to maintain present constitutional right of seamen to hearing before deportation.

Revise 360 to preserve the present satisfactory procedure for securing declaration of nationality; delete 342 providing for cancellation of certificates of citizenship with its unconstitutionally inadequate provisions for notice; amend 340b insofar as it permits substituted service without any showing that personal notice cannot be made.

We urge these amendments in the belief that the resident aliens, naturalized citizens, and citizens generally, wherever they may momentarily be, are entitled to the protection of fair procedure as established by the Constitution and the Administrative Procedure Act.

Very truly yours,

LOUIS L. JAFFE,
Chairman, Immigration Committee,
Administrative Law Section,
American Bar Association.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

H. R. 7593. A bill to amend paragraph 1774, section 201, title II, of the Tariff Act of 1930; without amendment (Rept. No. 1601).

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. J. Res. 426. Joint resolution making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1612); and

H. J. Res. 454. Joint resolution making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1602).

By Mr. MAYBANK, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 7072. A bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1603).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 2084. A bill for the relief of Mathilde Kohar Halebian; without amendment (Rept. No. 1604);

S. 3195. A bill granting jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims; without amendment (Rept. No. 1605); and

S. J. Res. 158. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the taking of private property; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1606).

By Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

H. R. 5633. A bill to approve a contract negotiated with the irrigation districts on the Owyhee Federal project, to authorize its execution, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1607).

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

S. 2360. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to increase the amounts of securities issued by motor carriers without requiring approval by the Interstate Com-

merce Commission; with amendments (Rept. No. 1608).

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 2603. A bill to authorize the transfer of certain lands to the State of Oregon; without amendment (Rept. No. 1610);

H. R. 5314. A bill to authorize the transfer to the regents of the University of California, for agricultural purposes, of certain real property in Napa County, Calif.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1611); and

H. R. 6922. A bill to amend section 22 (relating to the endowment and support of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts) of the act of June 29, 1935, so as to extend the benefits of such section to certain colleges in the Territory of Alaska; without amendment (Rept. No. 1609).

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, May 28, 1952, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 1342. An act to amend acts relating to garage keepers and liverymen's liens and the enforcement thereof in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

S. 1533. An act to designate a Floyd D. Olson Memorial Triangle in the District of Columbia, and to authorize the erection of a memorial plaque in such triangle;

S. 2735. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the recording and releasing of liens by entries on certificates of title for motor vehicles and trailers, and for other purposes," approved July 2, 1940, as amended;

S. 2736. An act to amend the Code of Law of the District of Columbia in respect to the recording, in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds, of bills of sale, mortgages, deeds of trust, and conditional sales of personal property, and for other purposes; and

S. 2871. An act relating to the manner of appointment of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, the deputy recorders, and the employees of the Office of Recorder, and for other purposes.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MARTIN:

S. 3241. A bill to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, so as to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to provide office space to State agencies charged with the duty of representing the interests of veterans; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. CHAVEZ:

S. 3242. A bill to amend the mineral leasing laws in order to eliminate the waiver of rentals for oil and gas leases; and

S. 3243. A bill to amend the act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MORSE:

S. 244. A bill for the relief of Rose L. Kerrigan; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina (by request):

S. 3245. A bill to amend section 1 (b) (2) of the act entitled "An act to increase the basic rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes," approved October 24, 1951, so as to provide increases in compensa-

tion under such act for employees in grade GS-11 or above whose compensation is paid at rates other than the scheduled rates of such grade; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BENNETT:

S. 3246. A bill for the relief of Mr. Frans Gunnick; and

S. 3247. A bill for the relief of Mr. Gerrit Been; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAFT:

S. 3248. A bill for the relief of Mekaru Tat-subo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 3249. A bill for the relief of Achilleas M. Michailopoulos; and

S. 3250. A bill for the relief of Theresia Hotter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEELY (by request):

S. J. Res. 159. Joint resolution authorizing the District of Columbia to enter into interstate civil defense compacts; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BRICKER:

S. J. Res. 160. Joint resolution designating a 7-day period beginning August 13, 1952, as National Clay Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HENRY BARANCZAK, ROMUALD SACEWICZ, KAZIMIERZ KIRAGA, AND JOZEF KACIEJEWSKI

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference four private bills for four Polish nationals now in this country who are under orders of deportation.

I want to make public reference to these bills and to these four cases because these four individuals are specifically typical of individuals the United States should by general law make eligible and for whom the United States should be safe asylum from the oppression and persecution and tyranny from which these individuals fled behind the iron curtain.

Two of the individuals for whom I am introducing these private bills are especially noteworthy.

The first of them is a young man 24 years old, Henry Baranczak by name, who should be wearing a decoration rather than be under warrant of deportation from the United States. This young man in August or late July of 1951 organized a mutiny on a Polish naval vessel and boldly seized control of the ship along with 11 other freedom-loving Poles and sailed into a Swedish harbor. This young man who had a long record of intransigence and resistance to the Communist ideology, was given asylum in Sweden, and then fearing reprisal, came to the United States as a stowaway. Just the other day it was announced that a Polish court had placed this young man, and his 11 brave comrades, under the sentence of death in absentia.

We should welcome him as a resident of the United States rather than deport him. He should be honored rather than detained on Ellis Island. However, our present immigration laws do not recognize such heroism. They make no special provision for refugees and escapees from Soviet tyranny and so a private bill is necessary. I wish it were otherwise.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued June 2, 1952

For actions of May 29, 1952

32nd-2nd, No. 93

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated defense production bill. Senate passed appropriation measure for USDA flood rehabilitation. Ready for President. Senate committee reported agricultural appropriation bill.

SHIMAZI

- 1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953.** The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 7314 (S. Rep. 1619)(p. 6294).
At the end of this Digest are (1) a table showing the 1952 appropriations, the 1953 budget estimates, the House figures, and the Senate committee figures; and (2) excerpts from the Senate committee report.
Agency budget officers have been furnished a copy of the portions of the bill relating to their agencies. Copies of the bill and report will be distributed directly from the loading platform in the South Building, as soon as received, pursuant to a distribution list that has already been worked out with the Department agencies. In general, copies should be obtained through the agency and bureau budget officers rather than from this office.
- 2. DEFENSE PRODUCTION.** Began debate on S. 2594, to extend and amend the Defense Production Act (pp. 6304-46, 6354-5, 6357-8). Rejected, 18-52, the Dirksen amendment to discontinue price-wage controls (pp. 6306-34). Sen. Aiken charged USDA "connivance" to reduce farm prices, particularly those on soybeans, pork, and potatoes (pp. 6310, 6316, 6320-5).
- 3. EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS.** Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 454, which provides \$20,000,000 for USDA flood rehabilitation (FMA and SCS)(p. 6346). This measure will now be sent to the President.
On May 28 the Senate passed with amendments H. J. Res. 426, making appropriations for pay costs, etc., available pending enactment of the third supplemental appropriation bill, which is tied up in conference because of a provision regarding the steel plants seizure. However, the Senate inserted a provision into H. J. Res. 426, also, dealing with the steel seizure. (pp. 6290-1.) On May

29 the measure was referred to the House Appropriations Committee (p. 6357).

4. **TRANSPORTATION.** The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 2357, to amend the agricultural exemption clause of the Interstate Commerce Act (S. Rept. 1615)(p. 6293).
5. **RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION.** The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments S. 515, making various amendments to facilitate and improve RFC operations (S. Rept. 1618)(p. 6294).
6. **TOBACCO.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments H. R. 3554, to provide that the carry-over of Maryland tobacco for any marketing year shall be the quantity of such tobacco on hand in the U. S. on Jan. 1 of such marketing year (S. Rept. 1620)(p. 6294).
7. **ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY.** Sen. Aiken spoke in favor of this proposed project (pp. 6301-2).
8. **RECLAMATION.** Sen. Watkins urged additional reclamation work in Utah and raised a question about the amount of money being spent by the U. S. for reclamation in foreign countries (pp. 6302-4).
9. **NOMINATION.** Confirmed the nomination of Allen V. Astin to be Director of the National Bureau of Standards (p. 6358).
10. **PRICE SUPPORTS.** It is understood that, on May 30, a subcommittee of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report to the full Committee S. 2115, to continue the existing method of computing parity prices for basic agricultural commodities for two additional years.
11. **ADJOURNED** until Mon., June 2 (p. 6358). **LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM**, as announced by the majority leader: Mon., calendar and road authorizations; Tues., independent offices appropriation bill; Mon. or Tues., increase in retirement annuities; Wed., defense production bill (pp. 6344, 6346).

HOUSE

12. **FOREIGN AID.** Disagreed to a Senate amendment on H. R. 7005, to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1951, and requested a conference, appointing as conferees Reps Richards, Mansfield, Morgan, Chipperfield, and Vorys (p. 6359).
13. **VETERANS' BENEFITS.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 7757, granting preference to disabled veterans in making homestead entry on public lands (p. D520).
Rep. Springer spoke in favor of his amendment to H. R. 7656, providing educational benefits for Korean veterans (pp. 6367-71).
14. **PERSONNEL RETIREMENT.** Rep. Murray stated that he was strongly opposed to any legislation at this time which would increase the retirement benefits or annuities of Federal employees since "the retirement fund is not now actuarially sound" (pp. 6360-1).
15. **FLOOD CONTROL.** Rep. Reed presented a petition of the Fraternal Order of Eagles Dunkirk, N. Y., urging the creation of a governmental commission to study methods of combating floods (p. 6372).
16. **ADJOURNED** until Mon., June 2 (p. 6371). **LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM**, Mon., consent calendar, Korean GI bill; Tues., private calendar, cotton parity standards; remainder of week, undetermined (p. D521).

high-wage areas joined in opposition. The Senator has made a persuasive case, however, for legislation which should help bring two basic acts into conformity with each other and, in the long run, serve to save the taxpayers' money.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Also, as a part of my remarks, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a portion of a statement which I have prepared explaining the two amendments which will be considered on next Wednesday, dealing with the Walsh-Healey Act. I offer this statement for the information of the Senate. There has been considerable misunderstanding of the effect of the amendments to which I refer. It is the theory of the sponsors of those amendments that they in no way change the original intent of the Congress in the Walsh-Healey Act, but, on the contrary, simply require, in the two instances dealt with, that the administration of the Walsh-Healey Act be in accord with what we believe to be the clear intent of Congress in passing the original Walsh-Healey Act. That is certainly the theory of the sponsors of the amendment. We did not intend to amend the intention of the original sponsors of the act of 1936.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR FULBRIGHT

In the 20 months since Congress enacted the Defense Production Act of 1950, an attempt has been made to subvert its basic purpose and to capitalize on the national emergency in a manner contrary to the intent of that act. That attempt, which has a serious impact, both on the cost of the production for defense and on the private-enterprise system, and particularly small business, has been made by the Department of Labor through a misuse of the Walsh-Healey Act in a manner never contemplated by the Congress when the statute was enacted. Therefore, I propose, by making clear that original intent, to plug this loophole that has developed in the Defense Production Act.

First, let us look at what we sought to do in 1950 with the Defense Production Act. The declaration of policy of the Defense Production Act of 1950 states:

"It is the intention of the Congress that the President shall use the powers conferred by this act to promote the national defense, by meeting, promptly and effectively, the requirements of military programs in support of our national security and foreign policy objectives, and by preventing undue strains and dislocations upon wages, prices, and production or distribution of materials for civilian use, within the framework, as far as practicable, of the American system of competitive enterprise."

When we wrote that act, we recognized that we were focusing the power of the Government behind the acceptance and performance of Government contracts. We gave the President authority to impose priorities and allocations, and to compel the performance of Government contracts. At the same time we recognized the dislocating effect that such power could have on the free-enterprise system, and we sought to protect it from the damage to it, which could result from the uncontrolled impact of the Government purchasing power. We sought to stabilize wages and prices in their proper relationships. We sought to encourage small business to participate by creating a Small Defense Plants Administration. It now develops that those

protections have not and will not be sufficient unless we check an otherwise uncontrollable tendency to dislocate the private enterprise system and to promote inflationary forces.

Let us see what has happened. Notwithstanding our express purpose in 1950 and also contrary to the clear legislative history of the Walsh-Healey Act, to which I shall refer again, the Secretary of Labor has taken several steps, and contemplates further action, which go far to increase prices and wages and to discourage Government contracting, particularly by small-business men. Unless those practices are stopped, much of what we did in 1950 and are trying to do today may be defeated. Fortunately, they can be stopped by the relatively simple device of making clear at this time what the legislative history shows was the intent of the Congress when it passed the Walsh-Healey Act, and by adding a further safeguard of judicial review which will protect us in the future against otherwise uncontrollable administrative action.

This amendment makes no change whatever in the clearly expressed intention of Congress as set forth in the original Walsh-Healey Act. It merely rewords the original section 9 in such a way as to carry out the intent of Congress rather than the strained interpretation that was subsequently placed on it by the Secretary of Labor.

The first sentence of section 9 of the Walsh-Healey Act reads as follows:

"This act shall not apply to purchases of such materials, supplies, articles, or equipment as may usually be bought in the open market."

Obviously, the sense of this provision is that standard commercial articles, generally available to the public and the Government alike in the open market, were to be exempt. This construction is supported fully by the legislative history of the act. Without going into the details, let me submit for the record a statement of the legislative history on this question.

Disregarding the act and the history, the Secretary of Labor has construed this provision to exempt only purchases usually bought in the open market by the Government. Since the Government does not generally purchase in the open market, but must purchase after advertising for bids, even carpet tacks are not exempt. According to a memo submitted by the Labor Department to this committee, it bases this strained interpretation on the title of the act, which reads "to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies." "Supplies," the Labor Department says, "having been defined by the Attorney General, as 'materials or articles as may usually be bought in the open market,' (27 Opin. A. G. 534)." Therefore, the Department says, this purpose would be nullified by my amendment.

In other words the Department is saying this:

"Congress gave this act a title. The Attorney General says the word 'supplies' in that title means 'articles usually purchased on the open market.' Therefore, Congress did not mean what it said in the act itself when it exempted, in almost the identical language of the Attorney General, 'materials, supplies, articles or equipment as may usually be bought in the open market.'"

This amendment therefore only clarifies the original intention of Congress that the Government in no way proposed to dictate wages paid by a contractor of a standard article merely because some portion of his production might at some time be purchased by the Government.

The second part of my amendment provides for judicial review, to be available to contractors, unions, and employees as a protection against arbitrary actions of the Sec-

retary of Labor. It is made necessary by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Lukens steel case. This case held that courts have no jurisdiction since no rights of the contractors were involved—doing business with the Government was a privilege and not a right.

The administration of the Walsh-Healey Act by the Secretary clearly demonstrates the necessity for judicial review. For instance, the Walsh-Healey Act, itself, provides that it shall apply to "all persons employed by the contractor." As a matter of fact, the Walsh bill, as it passed the Senate, specifically included subcontractors and suppliers within its scope. But the final bill, as passed by the House and agreed to by the Senate, deleted this provision, thus specifically rejecting the notion that it should apply to subcontractors and suppliers. Notwithstanding this clear history, being free of any judicial review under the Lukens steel case, the Secretary of Labor has now issued proposed new regulations to become effective July 1—attempting to apply national wage determinations to all subcontractors—indirectly by requiring the prime contractor to police his subcontractors and suppliers as to their compliance with the labor stipulations to which the prime contractor himself has agreed; and directly, by holding the subcontractor as well as the prime contractor liable for violations.

This proposed regulation, very clearly, in my opinion, will have two immediate effects, both of which are in direct contradiction to the whole spirit and purpose of the Defense Production Act.

1. It will encourage prime contractors to perform as much of their own manufacturing as possible, in order to avoid penalties which they will incur by reason of violations by their subcontractors and suppliers—over whom they have no control and no method or right to police.

2. The subcontractors themselves will be most reluctant to undertake subcontracts whereby they will subject themselves to the wage stipulations required of the prime contractor. For many subcontractors this will be more than they can pay.

For example, suppose a Walsh-Healey wage determination is made for the automotive industry, as is proposed. This is one of the highest paid industries in the country, so that under any circumstances the wage rate will be high. Assume a small wood-working plant in Michigan or Arkansas is supplying General Motors with wooden pegs for the tailgate of Army trucks. Under the proposed regulation, the wood-working plant (unless specifically exempted at the sole discretion of the Secretary) could be held liable to pay the minimum-wage rates to which General Motors agreed in its contract with the Army.

Assume, if you wish, that no Government bureau would be so arbitrary and unfair. My constituent in Fort Smith did. Nevertheless, the threat and the power are there, and they do not encourage small businesses to perform subcontracts, much less to contract directly with the Government.

I am told that some aircraft manufacturers, for example, now use as many as 5,000 subcontractors and suppliers, and as their Government contracts multiply, I am sure they would normally require more farming-out of their work. The same thing is true in the automotive and electronic industry, and many others.

The Defense Production Act will not preserve our economic system unless it protects small businesses who do not have the capacity to perform contracts directly, or who are ignored by Government procurement officers, or who are strangled by the red tape involved in Government procurement. Indeed, I recall that it has been one of the primary purposes of this committee, the "watchdog committee," and the Small Busi-

ness Committee to see that more subcontracting was encouraged. This is absolutely necessary if many businesses are to continue operating—otherwise they will be unable to obtain priorities and allocations of the materials necessary to keep them going.

I agree with the congressional intent expressed in the Defense Production Act that we should meet the requirements of the military programs but simultaneously prevent undue strains and dislocations upon wages and prices within the framework of the American system of competitive enterprise. I have therefore proposed these amendments to the Defense Production Act—not to change the law but merely to restate it—in order to compel the Secretary of Labor to carry out the clearly expressed will of Congress in the Walsh-Healey Act, itself, and in keeping with the express purpose as well as the spirit of the Defense Production Act. Unless we do so, we will find ourselves in the peculiar position of the Wage Stabilization Board telling a contractor that if he builds a new plant, his wage rates shall be comparable to those in the same local labor market and the Secretary of Labor then advising the contractor, "But if you want to do business with the Government you must raise your wage rates to meet the national minimum I have declared."

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1952

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 454, making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes, appropriating funds for flood sufferers in the West. The joint resolution was unanimously passed by the House and unanimously reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee. I hope the Senate will adopt it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the resolution on the calendar, or is the Senator from Tennessee now reporting it?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is on the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the joint resolution by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 454) making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 454) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I believe the distinguished Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT] and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] are agreeable to going ahead with a bill this afternoon with respect to which I gave notice

on a previous occasion. I refer to Senate bill 2968.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. What is the calendar number?

Mr. SMATHERS. Senate bill 2968 is my bill.

Mr. McFARLAND. I should have referred to Calendar No. 1430, Senate bill 3019. We hope to complete consideration of that bill this afternoon, and sometime between now and Wednesday we hope to complete consideration of the bill which I first mentioned. Also, if necessary, on Monday, after the call of the calendar, it is our intention to work late and finish another bill, Senate bill 2437, a bill to amend and supplement the Federal Aid Road Act. It is very important to dispose of that bill during the present session.

With those bills and the appropriation bills, I think we shall have plenty of work to keep the Senate busy on Monday and Tuesday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would like to address one further question to the majority leader. Was definite notice given with reference to taking up the appropriation bill, and if so, as of what date?

Mr. McFARLAND. The appropriation bill is to come up at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, unless the Senate meets at an earlier hour. I forgot to mention that. I refer to the independent offices appropriation bill.

SPECIAL-INDUCEMENT PAY TO DOCTORS AND DENTISTS IN THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 3019.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3019) to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, to extend the application of the special-inducement pay provided thereby to doctors and dentists, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, is further amended by—

(a) Amending subsection 203 (a) to read as follows:

"(a) The term 'commissioned officers,' as used in this section, shall be interpreted to mean only (1) those commissioned officers in the Federal and Dental Corps of, or designated as medical or dental officers in, the Regular Army, Navy, and Air Force and commissioned medical and dental officers of the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service who were on active duty on September 1, 1947; (2) those commissioned officers in the Medical and Dental Corps of, or designated as medical or dental officers in, the Regular Army, Navy, and Air Force and commissioned medical and dental officers of the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service, who

were retired prior to September 1, 1947, and who thereafter but prior to July 1, 1953, have been or may be assigned to active duty; (3) those officers who, heretofore but subsequent to September 1, 1947, have been or who, prior to July 1, 1953, may be commissioned in the Medical and Dental Corps of, or designated as medical or dental officers in, the Regular Army, Navy, and Air Force or as medical and dental officers of the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service; (4) such officers who on September 1, 1947, were or who thereafter have been or may be commissioned in the Medical and Dental Corps of, or designated as medical or dental officers in, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the United States Air Force Reserve, the Naval Reserve, the National Guard, the National Guard of the United States, the Air National Guard, the Air National Guard of the United States, the Army of the United States, the Air Force of the United States, or as medical and dental officers of the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service and who heretofore, but subsequent to September 1, 1947, have been called or ordered to extended active duty of 1 year or longer, or who may, prior to July 1, 1953, be called or ordered to extended active duty of 1 year or longer; (5) general officers appointed from the Medical and Dental Corps of, or previously designated as medical or dental officers in, the Regular Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the National Guard, the National Guard of the United States, the Army of the United States, the Regular Air Force, the United States Air Force Reserve, the Air National Guard, the Air National Guard of the United States, and the Air Force of the United States who were on active duty on September 1, 1947; and (6) general officers who, subsequent to September 1, 1947, have been or who may be appointed from those officers of the Medical and Dental Corps of, or from those officers designated as medical or dental officers in, the Regular Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the National Guard, the National Guard of the United States, the Army of the United States, the Regular Air Force, the United States Air Force Reserve, the Air National Guard, the Air National Guard of the United States, and the Air Force of the United States who are included in parts (1), (2), (3), or (4) of this subsection."

(b) Deleting the second proviso of subsection 203 (b) and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Provided further, That the commissioned officers described in subsection (a) (4) of this section who are called or ordered to active duty without their consent shall not be entitled to receive the pay provided by this subsection for any period prior to September 9, 1950."

SEC. 2. Section 2 of the act of September 9, 1950 (64 Stat. 828, ch. 939), is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. Section 1 of this act shall be effective as of October 1, 1949. Appropriations currently available for pay and allowances of members of the uniformed services shall be available for retroactive payments authorized under this act.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, the pending bill originated with the Defense Establishment. It was presented to the Committee on Armed Services, and I was requested to handle it on the floor of the Senate. The bill was reported unanimously by the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. President, from January 1, 1945, to the passage of the so-called Procurement Act of 1947, physicians and dentists were leaving the military services in great numbers: 1,537 resignations from the Navy and 169 resignations from the

Public Law 371 - 82d Congress
Chapter 363 - 2d Session
H. J. Res. 454

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, the following sums:

Additional
appropriations,
1952.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources", \$14,500,000, to remain available until December 31, 1953, to enable the Secretary to carry out flood assistance and rehabilitation, including the furnishing of services, materials, and payments for conservation and land restoration measures, in agricultural areas damaged by excessive rains, run-off, and floodwaters, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as disaster areas under Public Law 38, approved April 6, 1949: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be expended without regard to the adjustments required under section 8 (e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U. S. C. 590h) and may be distributed among States and individual farmers without regard to other provisions of law: *Provided further*, That restrictions contained in appropriations limiting the amounts which may be used for administrative expenses, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet the cost of administering the farm land restoration and rehabilitation program authorized herein.

63 Stat. 43.
12 U.S.C.
§§ 1148a-1 -
1148a-3.
52 Stat. 34.
66 Stat. 98.
66 Stat. 99.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$5,500,000, to remain available until December 31, 1953, for emergency restoration of channel capacity in tributary stream channels and waterways, and related measures, affecting more than individual farms, in agricultural areas damaged by excessive rains, run-off, and floodwaters, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as disaster areas under Public Law 38, approved April 6, 1949.

63 Stat. 43.
12 U.S.C.
§§ 1148a-1 -
1148a-3.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

FLOOD CONTROL, GENERAL (EMERGENCY FUND)

For an additional amount for "Flood control, general (emergency fund)", \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Approved June 4, 1952.

13. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE. The Judiciary Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 1770, amended, to remove certain exemptions from the Administrative Procedure Act (p. D540).
14. ACCOUNTING. H. Doc. 312, is a Bureau of Labor Statistics bulletin, "Employment Outlook in Accounting." It is also printed as Labor Department Occupational Outlook Series, Bulletin No. 1048.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

15. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks by Sen. Wiley favoring the conference report on H. R. 7005, extending the Mutual Security Program for 1953, as a sound compromise, and inserting two newspaper articles on the contributions of the UN International Children's Emergency Fund (pp. A3591-2).
16. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Mitchell inserted a Washington State Public Utility Districts Association statement claiming that the Government's policy of accelerated amortization for private utility construction in this area "actually create a cash loan to the private utility by the American taxpayer," which, in many cases, is unjustified (pp. A3592-3).
17. GOVERNMENT CONTROL. Sen. Cain inserted a newspaper article claiming that the Office of Price Stabilization is "one more indication that centralized control from the desk of a Washington bureau is costly, confusing, and wasteful" (pp. A3604-5).

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

18. EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS. H. J. Res. 454, providing \$20,000,000 for USDA flood rehabilitation (PMA and SCS) and \$35,000,000 for Army flood control. Approved June 4, 1952 (Public Law 371, 82nd Cong.)
19. EMERGENCY POWERS. S. J. Res. 156, extending until June 15, 1952, certain emergency war powers. Approved May 28, 1952 (Public Law 368, 82nd Cong.)

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COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS for June 5: Forest-land exchange (Hopkins, FS, to testify), conveyance of submarginal-land tract (Grest, SCS, to testify), H. Agriculture. Road authorizations, conference (ex). Reorganization recommendations, H. Expenditures. Increases in retirement annuities, H. Civil Service. Fair-trade laws, S. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Amend Classification Act of 1949, S. Civil Service. Mutual Security appropriations, H. Appropriations (ex).

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 105A.

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